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WHAT IS PRIVATE PROPERTY?

[BY STACY ARMONSTER]

Contemplating the Communistic creed of the abolition of private property one is apt to visualise some such scene as this. One is travelling in a railway carriage. One takes out a handkerchief. Suddenly a gentleman on one's left grabs it and remarks:

"Excuse me. I wish to blow my nose on the State handkerchief."

This, of course, is carrying the theory to extremes. The most advanced Communist would not wish to rob one of the proprietary right of a handkerchief. Nevertheless, it opens up an alarming vista of difficulties. If I resent the gentleman using my handkerchief, I am establishing a claim to private property which could hardly be denied. But if you grant me a handkerchief you must grant me certain other things. The spectacles which were made for me would be of no use to the gardener's son. I must have clothes, and a bed, and a photograph of my uncle when he was mayor of Poodlesham. I have lots of things I value which could be of no value or interest to anyone else.

THE PROBLEM

Where is one to draw the line between private property and public property? The whole thing must eventually come to a compromise. And the compromise begets the wriggle, and the wriggle begets the wriggle. And the wriggle is the Devil himself. And so it must revert once more to the old position. To talk of abolishing property you must first postulate that the acquisitive sense is abolished.

For a man slowly builds up his private property almost fortuitously around him. Some things may have value, some may be intrinsically valueless. But if private property is to be abolished someone has got to draw a very fine line between what is of a private, necessary, and sentimental value, and what is of public value, for Communism, through a series of capital levies, would automatically destroy all material values.

A Rembrandt would be worth no more than the water-colour my aunt did last year at Zermatt. Then the problem arises. Who is to have the Rembrandt, and who is to have my aunt's water-colour? We learn that one attempt to solve this problem is made at the present day in Leningrad by the fact that all private collections of pictures are thrown open to the public, while the owners act as curators. This devolves upon someone the onus of determining what is a collection of pictures worthy of this attention? One may visualise swarms of people tramping from house to house all over the city in order to enjoy their national treasure. Who is to discriminate between the household gods of the poor man and the objects d'art of the rich? Material values were not created by a machine but by interplay of human emotions and desires.

No one could have the use of these things because everybody couldn't. They would become dead relics of the past set in historical museums. No body of people is going to delight in these public manifestations in the same degree that they have in the past delighted in their household gods. I may go to the National Gallery and enjoy the beauties of a Rembrandt's portrait, but it is no satisfaction to me to know that being one of a population of forty-old million, therefore one-fortieth of a million of the Rembrandt belongs to me. I cannot take my one-fortieth of a million home with me and regard it as something personal.

And if all the beautiful things in the world become impersonal no one will take an interest in them. They will cease to be produced. I am quite convinced that Mr. Shaw would willingly give up a large portion of the royalties on any of his brilliant plays (as a matter of fact he does), but I do not believe that he could write them at all but for the fact that they are private property of an intensely personal kind.

Think of people with their beloved first editions. It is only incidentally that many of these treasured volumes are of great value. Would anyone be allowed to keep any books at all? Or would the world become a vast encyclopaedia of lending libraries, museums, museums, depositories, and old clothes' shops? For it must not be overlooked that money represents only a small fraction of private property. Rich people, so far as I can make out, never have any money at all. They only have realisable assets, and large overdrafts at the bank. These realisable assets are entirely fluid, and vary from hour to hour. They would be as difficult to levy upon as a mill-stream.

A COMMUNIST AT HEART.
Any comprehensive scheme therefore in a way of a capital levy would have to be extended not merely to capital, but to kind. But if you treated kind in this way (apart from foodstuffs), you could do nothing without except put it in a museum, because directly it was commandeered it would immediately lose all commercial value. There would naturally be no one to buy it. In which case if you concede that one man has the right to own a pocket handkerchief, who is to say that the lady opposite hasn't the right to wear a diamond necklace? I do not ask these questions in a spirit of flippancy or disrespect to Communism. I know that I am myself a Communist at heart. I am only anxious to know how these difficulties could be adjusted.

Fortunately for the ease of mind of this pagan generation, these extreme reformers would have to deal with women. Imagine telling women that their hats and clothes and cosmetics were either public property or that they were to be standardised, or limited in cost, or that (Continued at foot of next column.)

FASCISM AND LABOUR.

STATE CONTROL OF TRADE UNIONS.

A GREAT EXPERIMENT.

The most interesting, if the most hazardous, experiment of Fascism—the dovetailing of Syndicalism, of an original brand, into the Italian State—is practically an accomplished fact, since Parliament acclaims the new Legislation, and the Senate is unlikely to reject a favourite project of the Premier, says Rome correspondent. The new Fascist Trade Union movement is to be juridically recognised. Labour contracts and the administration of all funds are placed under immediate Government control; and sixteen special Courts of Appeal are to deal with Labour questions. The Bill also provides for the organisation of all the professions and arts on the Trade Union principle.

A Fascist Deputy and writer on economics, Signor Lanzillo, pointed out with satisfaction that the Bill sets the Labour question upon an entirely new basis, and has a distinctly revolutionary character. For the first time only one association for each trade, comprising employers and workers, and only one Federation or Confederation, is to be recognised. A great object of the Bill, it is said, consists in the withdrawal of Trade Unions from party influence and placing them rigorously beneath the authorities of the State.

It is an old wish of Signor Mussolini to see the creation of a great Syndicalist State. The Marxist doctrine of class warfare is now to be replaced by the warfare of efficiency (*lotta di capacità*). Trade disputes are to be settled without strikes by compulsory Labour Tribunals, and, in short, Labour and Capital will henceforth follow the ideal example of the lamb and the lion in Scripture.

Since the crisis eighteen months ago brought about by the Matteotti crime, the Premier has made every effort to win the confidence of the working classes. In view of the conservative and industrial interests backing the Government, the question arises as to whether this Trade Union movement indicates a radical change in Fascist Labour policy, or whether it is a blind which causes no anxiety among capitalists.

Signor Vovio, a revolutionary Socialist, whose ideal is the Russian Soviet, testified in Parliament to the sincerity of the Premier's desire to promote the welfare of the working classes. In his opinion the new Bill has not a political character, but is a great historic event, because, for the first time, Labour enters officially into the life of the Italian State. He maintained that it was as logical for Fascism to defend itself as for the Soviet, which had suppressed all ordinary laws, and forbidden opponents to exercise even a philosophic speculation.

Alluding to Signor Mussolini, he said that the leader of a revolution may appear incoherent to the vulgar eye, which is incapable of fathoming the ideal consciousness beneath the surface, only visible to the initiated.

POETRY OF THE CREATION.

SIR OLIVER LODGE ON GENESIS.

Sir Oliver Lodge gave the first of a series of three addresses on evolution at the dinner-hour service at Christ Church, Westminster, last month, on "The Evolution of the World." He said that to regard the first two chapters of Genesis, or any other chapter, as scientific fact, or an attempt at scientific fact, was an unlettered or illiterate blunder. We must regard them as poetry, and dig out their inner meaning by getting below the crust of the superficial, the accidental, the mere form or skeleton in which they are framed. Looked at in that way, which was the essence of the first chapter? First of all, it was the perception that in the beginning of time—if there was a beginning, and whether there was a beginning or not—there was the brooding of a Divine Spirit, a mind at work, planning and executing. Some said that the process of evolution required no mind, no plan.

"If any say that," said Sir Oliver, "they are in opposition to the inspired writing. They are going beyond anything they know. They are not rational. They are making a mere baseless assertion. If they say that evolution was the process by which the power acted they would be right. There is an unfolding, a development. Things do not come into existence all at once. As the tree grows from the seed, as the flower unfolds from the bud, the process is gradual, not sudden. Time is involved. How much time is only a question of degree."

As to what evidence there was that there was mind acting at all, that there was any planning, any conceiving, any purpose, he asked how we knew that everything was not automatic, haphazard, mechanical? He should, not, he said, argue against that, for the only philosophers who could think that were the philosophers of Laputa, who sought to make books by throwing together letters at random. It was quite evident that there was nothing random in the universe. An automaton, however automatically it worked, was the creation of mind, and the sign and evidence of it to any but those whose minds were clouded, their apprehensions dull, and their intelligence limited.

Science did not deal with origins, even poetry had to close its eyes when confronted with ultimate origins. It could only murmur the words, "In the beginning, God."

their liberties were to be in any way restricted with regard to the ever-absorbing game of vying and out-vying in personal adornment! It would be as cruel and unnatural as stopping a man in the middle of a yawn. If common sense should ever fail in the regulation of these matters we could always rely upon women to keep the world safe for aristocracy.—Evening Standard.

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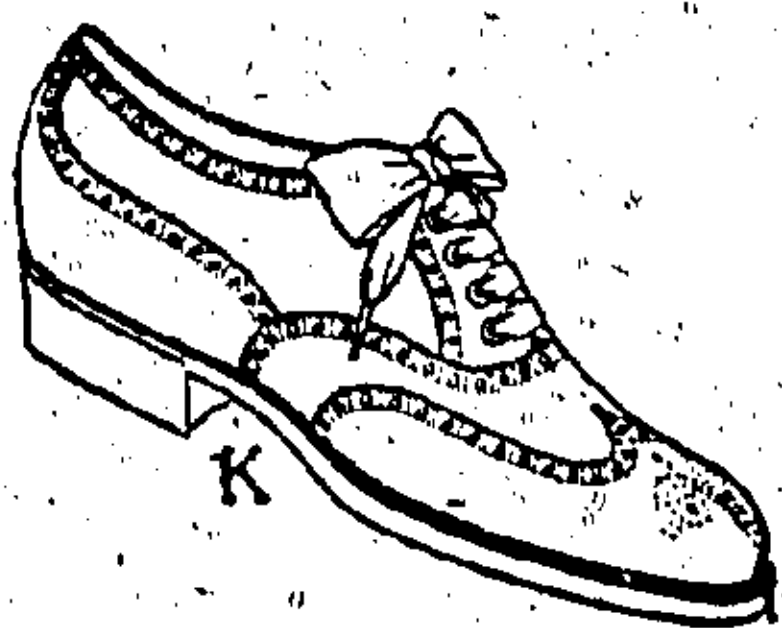
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A.P.E.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN OPEN LETTER TO DIRECTORS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I should be much obliged if you would insert the following in your next issue:

"AN OPEN LETTER TO DIRECTORS OF LOCAL COMPANIES."

GENTLEMEN,—During the next few months you will be called upon to decide as to the amount of dividend to be paid by the Companies of which you are Directors. In this respect a lead has been given to you by the Directors of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation who have recognised the advisability of continuing to pay their usual dividend despite the hard times through which we are passing. After all reserve funds are provided especially to meet times like the present and the only sound policy would therefore appear to be "dividends as usual." The economic situation has been greatly tempered by most local firms adopting the slogan "business as usual," so wisely advocated recently by a prominent Government official. This is exemplified by the fact that very few firms have reduced their Staffs which, of course, means that their reserves must be drawn on to meet current expenses. Finance plays a most important part in the preservation of public confidence and you will no doubt bear this in mind in your deliberations.—Yours faithfully,

SCRUTATOR.

Hongkong, January 18th, 1925.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN CHINA.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Never at any time during the past ten years, has it been so apparent as now, that the change from the Trade Commissioner form to that of Representation by Minister on the part of the British Government, is fraught with danger to the British position in Asia.

Peking is a marvellous city with an environment and effect which must be experienced to be appreciated. A maze of walls within walls, situated far from the maddening whirl of trade and commerce; its officials, Chinese and foreign, look down upon the whirling masses in China and the treaty ports and wonder vaguely what all the bother is about. Never at any time during the past two decades, have there been such rounds of social gaiety as now, nor have there been so many foreign officials living so luxuriously in the different legations and hotels.

Dinners, dances, paper hunts, beagles, mahjong, and bridge parties, follow one another in endless succession: the royal blue Buick cars so graciously provided all delegates (whether residents or visitors) ceaselessly carry their vice-regal occupants, to all the show, sights, bazars and fairs within the Palace City and its environs; golf competitions arranged by visiting delegates, vie with gallops on the cinder track and in the open country to while away the tedium of the waiting great, and no one who came here at this time, would think that there were more than one hundred delegates whose homelands and commercial concerns were interested in any other thing than that their representatives had a really festive holiday.

On the other side of the shield, there is, of course, the mole-like activity of the Soviet, moving mainly through the Chinese Government schools and universities.

The so-called "Diplomatic Body" no longer exists. At the best it is a strange animal full of queer pranks and quips, and apt at all time to get out of hand, born during the chaotic times following 1900, and even during the first two years of its life its Russian leg seldom moved in unison with its other members and caused much ado during 1901-2 by making frantic clutches in advance of the appetite of the rest of its entity. To-day the German Minister is detached, the Russians play their own game, and the delegates of the rest of the Powers have been too busy enjoying life, to do much that really matters.

Japan has interests in Manchuria (it is to be presumed that we have none in the rest of China by our actions—or their lack) and so she makes moves to protect them, whilst the rest of the Powers, having fallen deep in the morass of foolishness, during the past summer, sit and whisper sweets nothing into the ears of half a dozen ideologists who represent no person or party save themselves, but who have been elected by the Chinese to play the old game of "fool the foreigner" in an atmosphere as unreal and as exotic as that of Washington in 1922.

Now if we, who surely have no lesser interests to safeguard in China than Japan, would, to suit the times, change back to a Trade Commissioner who presumably would be stationed in Shanghai, we might hope to make our representation a business-like one and leave the social side of Peking life to those of other Powers who might prefer it. There are at the moment 16 Legations and a Papal Legate in Peking, half of whom do not have enough to do to fill an hour's week of actual work, so that it is admitted that their cause is not the same as ours in this matter.

But if we had a Trade Commissioner, who was not a Foreign Office protégé, but an official of the Board of Trade, chosen rather for his abilities in the direction of advancing British interests in China, as a whole, rather than the social life of a few favoured ones in Peking, we might get further, and do more to protect ourselves and our trade.

Once we had Commercial Attachés spread over the larger coastwise ports, but even these seem to have faded away into thin air, and we can say to-day that we actually have in China no representation of any value at all outside the Con-

(Continued on next Column).

LOCAL SPORT.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB. COMPETITIONS AT FANLING.

CAPTAIN'S CUP (1925).—Final tie played at Fanling on Saturday, January 16th: J. M. Walker (8) beat A. H. Ferguson (4) by one up.

GOVERNOR'S SHIELD.—B. & S. (Ireland and Ironside) beat Naval Yard (Gillingham and Hearn) by 2 and 1, and so qualify to meet A.P.C. (Pendered and Butterfield) in the final tie which will be played about 12.45 p.m. on January 31st.

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.—Open to members with handicaps 10 or over.

The following have qualified for match play stages:—

J. W. Franks	98
J. Hooper	93
T. C. Monaghan	93
J. Smith	91
W. J. Clerk	91
G. B. Layton	92
A. D. Humphreys	94
A. W. Shovelton	94
A. O. Brown	95
A. K. Henderson	95
J. S. Forsyth	96
A. Sommerfelt	96
T. Ramsay	96
D. J. Valentine	97
T. S. Whyte-Smith	98

D. M. Goodall, S. M. Mayes and Lieut. Comdr. C. Hake (100), play off for 16th place.

LADIES' SECTION.

THE RAILWAY CUP.—The final of the Railway Cup was played on Thursday last, the winner being Mrs. D. J. Lewis, who beat Mrs. K. S. Morrison by 2 and 1.

GOLF FIXTURES.

February 9th.—Subscribers' Cup.
February 16th, 20th, 21st and 22nd.—Horsell Cup.

INTERPORT GOLF.

SHANGHAI'S GOOD INTERPORT PROSPECTS.

The big interest in golf at the moment, says the sports writer in the *Sing Tao*, is the coming interport match at Hongkong, and it is satisfactory to know that the Shanghai Golf Club will be represented by a first-class combination. The conditions of the match are that singles shall be played on the opening day—36 holes—and on the second there will be two rounds of four-ball matches. The team to represent Shanghai is as follows:—M. W. Budd, J. B. Ferrier, A. R. Blinks, H. R. Malcolm, L. Parbury and K. M. Cumming. They are leaving Shanghai about February 10th and the match will probably take place on the 15th and 16th, although no definite news has been received on the point.

Manila is at the same time sending a team to Hongkong, and it is anticipated that on the day following the Hongkong game there will be a match against the latter. Probably time will not permit of the same programme being carried out by Shanghai against Manila as in the case with Hongkong, and so it will be likely confined to singles in the morning and four-balls in the afternoon.

EXPERIENCED PLAYERS. The Shanghai team is one which we are very fortunate in having. Four or five members have already played in competition over Fanling, and that is a very great asset. Moreover, one of these, Cumming, knows the course intimately. This is a very useful advantage on such a course, for the unwary player at Fanling may find himself in the most appalling trouble—more so than on any of the courses at Shanghai. Blinks and Parbury are, we believe, the two members of the team who have not yet played there, but they have had so much experience on different courses, that the couple of days' practice before the actual competition should prove all that is necessary for them.

As to the strength of Hongkong this year, no special news has been received, but one at least of their best players is not on hand just now. This is "Jock" Stewart, who has held the championship there. He has been on Home leave, and is probably now on his way back. It is understood, however, that he is not returning to Hongkong, but will in future be stationed in Shanghai. A first-class player, his presence should add to the interest of the game here.

sular Service; and the pity of it is that our present Diplomatic Service cannot by reason of its superiority and seniority mix with or receive knowledge or advice from that hard-working body of men.

To Hongkong especially, the matter ought to be worth all consideration, because whilst it is controlled by a Sister Service, yet its well-being is almost entirely dependent upon the administration of the Foreign Office services in China; and when these can make such a hopeless mess of ordinary diplomatic negotiations, as they have this past summer, without being checked or supervised in any way by the senior colony, it is time and more than time to consider a radical and fundamental change.

The Foreign Office alone of all Government Departments has so far escaped the reorganisation of the civil offices effected since the war, and has consistently shown British merchants and bankers in Asia its total and complete disregard for actualities, preferring rather to pin its faith to the activities of the social lights it sends to Peking. Thanking you—Yours faithfully,

FAIRPLAY.

Peking, January 5th, 1925.

A LOCAL FOOTBALL DISPUTE.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The suspension by the Council of the Hongkong Football Association of the South China Athletic Club on January 14th for refusal to obey the notice of the League management committee to appear at the Hongkong Club ground to play with the Police on January 9th has been a topic of general discussion among the younger element of the Chinese community the last few days. The South China Athletic Club is the major Chinese sports organisation in Hongkong and has for many years past provided a football contingent at all Far Eastern Olympic Games held in China, Japan, or the Philippines.

The Chinese view the matter is this wise: The South China Club was asked at first to play a charity game which its representative agreed to play on any available ground; but when later informed that the game would be a regular League game, the South China representative insisted that it should be played on the Club's own field at Sookunpoo, as it was to be a home game. The Chinese siding with the South China Club could not see why it should not be accorded this privilege of making a choice of ground, as this had usually been accorded to all home teams. The South China football team turned out at Sookunpoo and not on the Hongkong Club ground as the League secretary had directed.

The Council of the Hongkong Football Association, it is understood, held that the South China Club should have turned out at the time and on the ground advised by the League secretary. Therefore, the action of the League in awarding the two points to the Police, finding South China five dollars, and suspending the Club until such a time as it makes a suitable apology for its recent conduct, was upheld by the Council of the Association.

YACHTING.

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP AT THE R.H.K.Y.C.

Another day's racing in the Ladies' Championship took place yesterday under the auspices of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

The course was from the Club to Quarry Bay, Lyemun, Kowloon Rock and back to the Club, a distance of 6.3 miles. The wind was force three, but was fluky between Lyemun and Kowloon Rock. It was quite a good race. The *Diana* won easily in the Handicap Class, *La Linda* finishing second, but she failed to save her time on *Colleen*.

Bluenose won in the Heyward Hays and Gaels Class, closely followed by *Sealark* and *Why Wonder*. *Bluenose* leads in the Championship with *Sealark* and *Why Wonder* close on her heels. In the Handicaps *Diana* now leads by one point from *Colleen*.

Details of yesterday's racing were as follows:—

HANDICAPS.			
Place.	H. cap.	Finish- ed on Course.	Correct- ed Time.
<i>Diana</i> , 1st	0.31	4.12.01	4.11.30
<i>Colleen</i> , 2nd	4.43	4.12.32	4.13.48
<i>La Linda</i> , 3rd	3.40	4.17.42	4.14.01
<i>Falcon</i>	4.43	4.20.40	4.15.36
HEYWARD HAYS AND GAELS:			
<i>Bluenose</i> , 1st	1.34	4.27.25	4.25.31
<i>Sealark</i> , 2nd	1.34	4.28.15	4.28.40
<i>Why Wonder</i> , 3rd	1.34	4.28.48	4.27.23
<i>Goel</i>	2.37	4.31.23	4.28.45
<i>Adnaac</i>	1.34	4.31.51	4.30.16
<i>Thecla</i>	4.43	4.33.15	4.28.31
<i>Joan</i>	2.06	4.34.24	4.32.18
<i>Pierrette</i>	3.09	4.34.27	4.31.18

GIRL GAGGED.

TWO MEN CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.

Two men appeared before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, on a charge of armed robbery at a house in Temple Street on January 14th.

The Police story, as outlined by Inspector W. Pincott, was that the men went to the house when the only person in the place was a 16-year-old servant girl. They told the girl that her master had invited them to sit down in the house, and she admitted them. Suddenly they produced rope, wire and gags and bound her. They then began to rifle the house. The girl managed to work loose her gag, and she ran to the window and gave the alarm by shouting "Save Life." The men immediately bolted but were caught in the street by Chinese Police officers.

The first prisoner said the knife which was found in the street, where it had been thrown away, belonged to the second defendant. This, the second man, admitted to be true. He admitted stealing money from the house, because of his poverty.

Evidence was given by the policeman who effected the arrests, the 16-year-old girl, and Inspector Pincott, and defendants were committed for trial.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Royal Observatory issued the following report at 8.45 p.m. yesterday: The anti-cyclone to the North of Vladivostok has strengthened. The depression over South-West China has deepened. A moderate monsoon may be expected along the South-East Coast of China and over the Northern China Sea. Forecast: East winds, moderate; fair.

INCIDENT AT SWATOW.

THE JAPANESE CONSUL'S REPLY TO THE DEMANDS.

[FROM OUR SWATOW CORRESPONDENT.]

In connection with the recent affray between members of the crew of the Japanese steamer *Kenkon Maru* and some sampan men at Swatow, when it is said that a sampan man named Tay Chao was thrown overboard and is believed to have been drowned, the Swatow newspapers contain the following accounts of the action taken:—

In his report to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Swatow stated that he had ordered the detention of the *Kenkon Maru*, and that he had also written to the Japanese Consul in Swatow making the following demands:—

1.—That the Japanese Government shall arrest the criminals involved in the case, and punish them according to law and without mercy.

2.—That the punishment of the criminals shall be carried out in Swatow, and that during their trial Chinese Government authorities shall be invited to be present as observers.

3.—That the Japanese Government shall apologize to the Nationalist Government and the general public in Swatow.

4.—That the Japanese Government shall pay the medical expenses incurred by the wounded and shall give a generous solatium to the survivors of Tay Chao if Tay Chao is proved to have died in connection with the incident.

5.—That the Japanese Government shall guarantee to the Chinese Government that hereafter Japanese residents in Swatow shall never resort to violence; that the Japanese Consul shall wire to his Government to withdraw troops from Manchuria; that Japanese employers shall observe the terms for the settlement of the recent strike against them, and that a reply shall be given the Bureau for Foreign Affairs in regard to these demands within twenty-four hours.

THE CONSUL'S REPLY.

The reply from the Japanese Consul, received by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs within the time limit given, according to the Commissioner's report to the Canton Ministry contained the following points:—

1.—This Consulate hereby declares that the offenders involved in the case referred to have been put under arrest and that they shall be dealt with according to law.

2.—At the hearing of the case the Chinese Government authorities and the people shall not be barred from being present as observers. This is the usual legal practice.

3.—Apology was offered to the Chinese Bureau for Foreign Affairs by the Officer in charge of this Consulate during his call at the Bureau the previous day, and similar expression of regret is again given in this communication.

4.—The Captain and Owners of the *Kenkon Maru* shall make adequate compensation for damage done and medical expenses incurred by the injured, and if the cause of Tay Chao's death is proved beyond doubt, generous compensation shall be made to the survivors of the deceased.

5.—This Consulate undertakes to see to it that there shall be no acts of violence from other Japanese ships entering Swatow hereafter, there being no need of assurance against similar acts by the residents on land who have never behaved violently.

In regard to withdrawal of Japanese troops from the Eastern Provinces in China, the Japanese Consul claimed that his Government had already decided to enforce it immediately.

With reference to the clause included in the demands that provides that the Japanese Consul should instruct the Japanese employers to observe the terms they have agreed to for settlement of the recent strike against them, the Japanese Consul stated that the Japanese employers had been told long ago to observe them, and that he would like to hear that the Chinese workers are told to do so also.

In concluding his report to the Ministry, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs said that practically all of the demands made by the Bureau of Foreign Affairs had been accepted by the Japanese Consul, and that he would render his final report on the case as soon as full settlement had been reached.

A VISIT TO A HOSPITAL.

Accompanied by representatives of the Bureau of Public Safety and the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, the Japanese Consul visited Tay Ah Teng, the wounded sampan man, in the Mission Hospital. The newspaper report says the victim was groaning when the Japanese Consul arrived. While the wounds in his eyes, ears, and shoulders were no longer in a swollen state, the wounds and cuts in his head were still causing him pain and the doctor was afraid that the cuts on the head might have injured the brain and that the wounded man might become insane to a certain extent.

There is a further report that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the People's League of Diplomatic Support it was resolved to bring up for adoption at the Representatives Conference the suggestion that the punishment to be meted out for the crime committed by Japanese aboard the *Kenkon Maru* should be death, and that the compensation for the life of the sampan man Tay Chao should be \$10,000.

The death sentence for the crime in question, the newspaper report says, might be reduced to definite imprisonment of the 1st Degree, if the Japanese Consul shall beg for alleviation in the punishment.

LAWLESSNESS IN SWATOW. LABOUR UNIONS IN CONFLICT WITH POLICE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The Labour Unions have come into conflict with the Police and after a few skirmishes and a pitched battle the Police went on strike. They have been persuaded to resume work for five days, pending a discussion of the merits of both Police and Labour cases. It is apparent to any unbiased observer that the Police have more right on their side than the Labour people. The City Kuomintang is backing up the Labour Unions so it is more than likely that the whole Police Force will go off duty in a day or so.

Yesterday there was more fighting and smashing, this time between the emigrant hongs and the Seamen's Union. The latter got distinctly the worst of it, and their headquarters were smashed to bits.

"FEARFUL BARBARITIES."

The state of the City is pretty foul. Scores of the local gentry and wealthy people are in gaol because they will not submit to extortions. Fearful barbarities have been practised on several unfortunate adherents of Hsu Chung Chi whom the local officials accused of spying in Swatow. The ordinary people are slowly being driven desperate by the squeezing. The whole place is in a ferment and anything might happen. Further rioting within the next few days seems certain.

CUSTOMS SURPLUS DEMANDED.

The Commissioner of Customs has received an official request from the local authorities to hand over to the local Government the Swatow Customs Surplus. If this request is not agreed to and complied with by Peking they threaten to take over the Native Customs, now under the control of the Maritime Customs.

TERMS FOR SETTLEMENT.

One of the vernacular newspapers says that the following revised terms, approved by the Canton Strike Committee, for a settlement of the strike at Swatow against British subjects have been received:

- 1.—Employees of all British official or private institutions shall be re-instated and shall not be rejected or discharged under any pretext whatsoever.
- 2.—Full salaries shall be paid to the employees for the entire period of the strike, this to apply to piece-workers as well as those paid by the month.
- 3.—There shall be no resumption of work until full payment of salaries due for the period of the strike has been handed over to the Strike Committee for distribution among the strikers.
- 4.—After the Strike has been lifted, no official or private institutions shall discharge any employees without the approval of the employees' unions. New employees needed by these institutions shall be those recommended by the labour unions only.
- 5.—Working hours in all factories, godowns, workshops, etc., shall be eight hours per day. Improvements shall be introduced in the treatment of women and child labourers.
- 6.—Employees who have not participated in the Strike shall be dismissed on the resumption of work by the strikers; they may be retained only in cases in which there are new posts for them to fill after complete re-instatement of the strikers.
- 7.—Any British official or private institutions that does not contemplate resuming business at once on the lifting of the strike or that intends doing business of a different kind on in a new name shall re-instate their former employees on the resumption of operations. These particular institutions shall make payment for the employees for the period of the strike in the same manner as the other institutions shall do. (This is to apply to British who have left port also).
- 8.—Employees in the service of the General Accounting Departments of British business establishments shall be given their usual pay from the British employers plus such other allowances as they used to receive from their Accounting Departments, for the entire period of the Strike.

THE BOYCOTT.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

To further tighten the boycott, the Strike Committee is sending out 400 more pickets from Canton City to Shun-chun, Ching-shan, and other points adjacent to Macao and Hongkong.

The reason given by some for this action on the part of the Strike Committee is that they want to force an active issue, so that some settlement must be made in the very near future.

The Canton Strike Committee, replying to charges of extortion and corrupt practice on the part of its pickets at several stations, has informed the Canton Government that some of the pickets are self-appointed, without sanction from the central authorities, and has advised that these culprits, when arrested and found guilty, should be punished twice as severely as ordinary offenders.

According to the Canton Strike Committee, there are now more than 4,000 strike pickets on duty in Canton and vicinity.

CANTON'S JUDICIARY. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE TO BE REORGANISED.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Department of Justice in the Kuomintang Government in Canton, which was formerly in charge of a single director or minister, is now to be replaced by a commissary of five. The Commissary of Justice, as gazetted, consists of Mr. George Hsu Chien, a former Minister of Justice in Peking and Canton; Dr. Wu Chao-chu, LL.B., London University, and Chairman of the Canton Municipal Council; Mr. Lin Hsiang, former Director of Justice in Canton; Dr. Chien Shih Fan, J.D., University of Chicago, and a former Commissary of Home Affairs in Canton; and Mr. Loo Hing Yuan, A.M., LL.B., Oxford, and Attorney-General of the Kuomintang Government.

Mr. Hsu has been appointed Chairman or Chief Commissary, and until the return of Mr. Hsu from Peking, where he is on a diplomatic mission, Dr. Wu will act as Chief Commissary.

The functions of this Commissary are to supervise the administration of justice and prisons and recommend suitable candidates to the Government for appointments to the judiciary. The administration of justice, however, is in the hands of a system of courts with a Supreme Court in Canton for all provinces in South China, a high court of justice for each province, and a number of district courts throughout the provinces. There is an attorney-general, and a number of high court and district court procurators assisting the Government when prosecuting in criminal cases. In Canton there is a special criminal court and a police court outside the regular judicial system.

Of the five commissars of justice newly appointed, three are returned students. Dr. Chien has a lucrative practice in Canton, and Mr. Loo has an office in Shanghai as well as in Hongkong. Dr. Wu, son of the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang, like Mr. Loo, is also a barrister-at-law. Both Mr. Hsu and Mr. Lin have studied in Chinese and Japanese law schools.

TROUBLE AT CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE. THREATENED STRIKE OF WORKMEN.

There appears to be trouble now at the Canton Christian College over the discharge of a large number of workmen employed at the College. A mass meeting of workmen was held to discuss the matter. Dr. Henry, the Principal of the College, and some of his Chinese associates on learning of the meeting went to it, and for half an hour they were occupied in answering questions and making explanatory statements.

In correcting a report published at Canton Dr. Henry wrote: "I gave assurance that the cause of misunderstanding, the dropping of these particular workmen, at this particular time, would be removed, and stated what was quite true, my full sympathy with the workmen, and arranged for a conference the next morning with delegates of the meeting, in order to come to a complete understanding. So far as I am aware the meeting continued after I left, and other meetings have been held since, as they were before, without any thought upon the part of the College authorities of interfering."

"I regret extremely that there seems in certain quarters a determined effort to put forth erroneous reports about Ling Naam and what its attitude is. I regret this particularly as we are doing everything that we can to co-operate with the present Government, and to promote so far as lies in our power the welfare of China. We welcome the fullest investigation of any and all of our activities. It is a well-known fact that Ling Naam is each year becoming more and more of a Chinese controlled institution, with the expectation that at the earliest possible date it shall become entirely so. It is interesting to note in this connection that the Trustees are seeking to have the charter amended so as to change the official name of the College to that of 'Ling Naam University.'"

FILING OF SHARE ALLOTMENTS. EXTENSION OF TIME GRANTED IN THREE CASES.

At the Supreme Court yesterday, before Sir Henry Gollan, the Chief Justice, there were three applications made for extension of time for the filing of share allotments. In each case an extension for one week was asked for.

Mr. H. J. Sheldon, applying on behalf of the Chinese Foreign Knitting Co., said that a previous return of allotments were erroneous, and arose through mistranslation of accounts.

Mr. T. Addis, applying for the Sui Wo Co., Ltd., said that the allotments had not been filed owing to inadvertence.

On behalf of the Yan Yee Tung and Lighter Co., Mr. Somerset Fitzroy appeared, and made a similar application. Extension of time of one week was granted in each case.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE MR. JUSTICE WOOD,
PRISON JUDGE.]

FIVE YEARS AND THE CAT.

The Criminal Sessions for January opened yesterday before Mr. Justice Wood, the Prison Judge.

It will be recalled that the December Sessions, which had included the murder trial and the Atherley trial, concluded on Saturday last. There were very few cases for hearing for the present Sessions, and they were all taken by Mr. Justice Wood.

A Chinese was charged on two counts, (1) with having on December 17th, assaulted a Chinese woman with intent to rob, and (2) with common assault on the same woman on the same day.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith, Assistant Crown Solicitor, outlining the case for the Crown, said that a Chinese woman and her daughter occupied the top floor of 32, Eastern Street, between Bonham Road and Connaught Road, almost opposite No. 7 Police Station. At 2 p.m. on December 17th the daughter went to the door in response to a knock and before opening it asked who was there. A voice replied "Chickens for sale, very cheap." She thereupon opened the door and the man walked into the sitting room. He had two fowls in his hand. The man had called on a previous occasion at the house, and had sold chickens there. A few minutes later, there was another knock at the door, and the man said that it was his *fook*. As soon as the girl opened the door, the newcomer grasped her by the throat, whilst the man in the sitting room caught hold of the woman. Both men produced knives. The woman had her hand and forearm slightly cut in the struggle. Meanwhile the girl managed to free herself, and blew a police whistle, whereupon the men fled. Two knives and two gags were found on the floor, and in his fright the man had also left the chickens there. One man, the accused, was later arrested, and on an identification parade he was picked out by the woman and her daughter.

Concluding, Mr. Whyte-Smith said that he did not press for a verdict on both counts, but asked the jury to decide on the count which was better proved. The woman and her daughter gave evidence, and accused was found guilty. He was sentenced to five years' hard labour, and twelve strokes of the cat.

THE "PO ON" PIRACY.

CHINESE SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

Tse Po Kwong, was arraigned on four counts: 1, kidnapping; 2, assault; 3, possession of arms; and, 4, piracy. Accused pleaded not guilty to all charges.

THE PIRATES.

Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith outlining the case for the Crown, said that on July 9th, the steam launch *Po On* left Hongkong at about 5 a.m. for Lik Shui on the northern shore of Deep Bay in Chinese territory but the whole of Deep Bay itself was in the waters of the Colony. The launch stopped at a place called Wan Ha and two passengers went on board. Arriving at Lik Shui, the boat was not anchored, but the engines were stopped. A boat came from the shore with about 12 people in it, ostensibly passengers. As soon as they came on board about eight of them produced revolvers and made for the bridge. They then forced the passengers down to the forehold of the launch at the point of the revolver.

They would hear that one of these men was the accused. A witness would state that he was one of the men who had forced him down the forehold. The passengers were made captive, and a guard was placed over the hatchway of the forehold. The launch then turned back to Wan Ha and more armed men came on board. The *Po On* then proceeded up the Chinese Coast. When about opposite Cheung Ching, which was in Chinese territory, a mile from shore, the captives were brought up from the forehold and searched one by one, and all their property stolen. About 28 of the passengers were then taken ashore. They were kept in a temple for the night, and next morning were taken inland and held to ransom, some of them for three months. The captives were badly treated until they were eventually ransomed by their relatives. The accused seemed to have taken a prominent part in the piracy.

MAN'S EAR CUT OFF.

Continuing, the Assistant Crown Solicitor said that one witness would say that he was ordered to shave off his moustache, and that his nephew had his ear cut off with a razor. The moustache and ear were put into an envelope and sent to the families of the men, commanding them to pay ransom. The man who lost his ear would state in the witness-box that his ear was cut off by a one-eyed man, on the instructions of accused.

THE ARREST.

In conclusion, Mr. Whyte-Smith said that the accused was arrested at the investigation of Chau Sik, an officer on the s.s. *Sui An*, who had been one of the captives. Accused was one of the steerage passengers on the vessel from Macao to Hongkong on December 18th. Chau Sik immediately informed the police on duty at the wharf, and accused was arrested.

PASSENGER'S STORIES.

Chau Sik, in evidence, stated that he and his wife were on board the *Po On* when she was pirated on July 9th, and they were robbed and held to ransom for three months. He recognised the accused as one of the men of the pirate gang.

Chau Sik's wife said that she was going back to her native village at Sai Young, when the *Po On* was pirated at Lik Shui. The passengers were forced down to the hold, and a day later they were paraded on deck when the pirates searched them individually, and afterwards took them ashore. She, personally, had all her jewellery stolen. Continuing, she said that the temple was vacated after one night and they spent ten days in the open. On July 21st, the pirates expected an attack from the Volunteers, and they moved away, driving the captives amongst them. They wandered on from hill to hill, until they became foot-sore and weary. Those who could not keep on walking were made to do so by beatings. She, personally, was kept captive for four months, and she only got away when her mother-in-law sent \$160 as ransom.

She had actually seen one of the men's ears cut off, and the razor had been produced by the accused. She had picked prisoner out on an identification parade. Asked why she was so certain of the man, she said that he had mounted guard over her and the other captives for over four months.

Asked if he had any questions to put to witness, accused said "She only wants me to die; I am falsely accused."

EAR AND MOUSTACHE BY POST.

Cheng King Chai, a collector of accounts, of the Yew Fan Steamship Co., was another passenger on the *Po On* on July 9th. He gave corroborative evidence, and said that 15 men and 13 women were taken captive. When they reached the pirates' den, he and his fellow passengers were imprisoned in a house, and their feet were chained. Each captive was asked the amount of ransom he could raise, and he and his nephew gave very low figures. "That man there," continued witness, pointing to prisoner in the dock, "produced a razor, and ordered me to shave off my moustache. He did that to insult me; to make a fool of me, because I had stated a low figure for ransom. They then cut off my nephew's ear, prisoner ordering a one-eyed man to do so. He then told me to wrap the ear and moustache in an envelope, and informed me that it was going to be sent to my home. I was eventually ransomed for \$800 paid by my family and my fellow-villagers."

WITNESS WITH ONE EAR.

Chang Sung, the nephew of the last witness, who had only one ear, next gave evidence. He corroborated his uncle's story and said that his ear was cut off on October 11th. He, too, was freed only when a ransom had been paid. He identified prisoner.

Another witness, who was one of the captives, said that the pirates fixed his ransom at \$500, and also ordered that a further \$50 should be added to buy opium. This witness also identified prisoner.

Another witness, who had escaped, recognised prisoner.

A Chinese sergeant gave evidence of arrest following upon information received from Chau Sik. Prisoner, he said, did not resist in any way when he was apprehended.

Sub-Inspector Andrews said he received custody of prisoner, the day after his arrest, and the identification parade was held a day later.

His Lordship remarked that the identification parade should have been held immediately.

PRISONER'S STATEMENTS.

A Chinese interpreter, in evidence, said that when prisoner was charged with robbery he said that he did not rob anybody, but that the robbers had forced him to go with them in his oyster boat. In reply to the charge of kidnapping, he said that other persons forced him to do so. In regard to the possession of arms, he said that he had no gun that day. At the Magistrate's he said that he had nothing to do with the matter, and had been falsely accused.

CHAU SIK COMPLIMENTED.

The jury, after an absence of 50 minutes, found prisoner guilty on all counts. The foreman stated that it was the wish of the jury, that Chau Sik, the first witness, be complimented on his meritorious act in informing the police. The jury also desired to add a rider to this effect that "More circumspection should have been taken when a person was arraigned on such serious charges. For that reason the identification evidence was considerably discounted."

THE SENTENCE.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said that all the sentences would run consecutively. On the first charge sentence of 7 years' hard labour, on the second (assault and robbery) 7 years' hard labour, and 30 strokes of the cat, on the third (possession of arms) 5 years' hard labour, and on the fourth charge (piracy) imprisonment with hard labour for life.

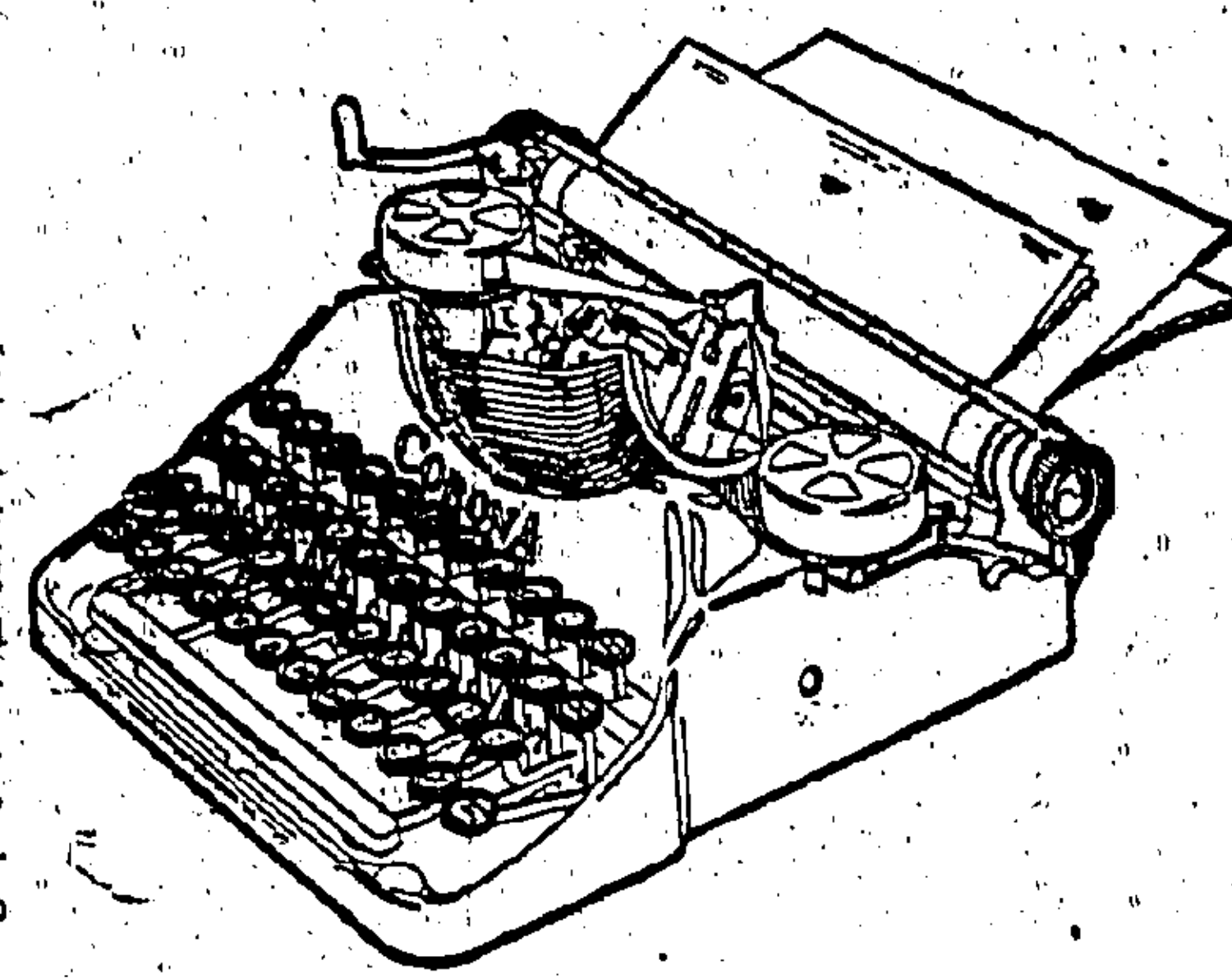
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| 1665— | THE KASHMIRI SONG | " " |
| | TILL I AWAKE | " " |

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SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as Two Cases of Rabies have recently been reported in the Colony, I am Not until further notice prepared to give permits (in accordance with Government Notification No. 285 of 24th October 1924) for Dogs to Cross the Harbour unless I am satisfied of urgent necessity in each case.

M. J. REIDY,
Colonial Veterinary Surgeon.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1926. [3036]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
OF COPENHAGEN.

THE Steamship "KINA" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th of January, 1926, 4 p.m. will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson and Ashe on the 25th of January, 1926, at 10 a.m.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Undersigned before the 25th of January, 1926, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, January 18th, 1926. [3070]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA PORTS.

THE Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd January, 1926, at Noon, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 22nd January, 1926, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for Cargo short delivered must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1926. [3081]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS.
LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENAVON."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 2nd February, 1926, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1926. [3066]

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED
FOR EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
AND CONTINENTAL PORTS
& LONDON.

THE Steamship

"LAHORE"

carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port at 4 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 21st JANUARY, 1926, taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Extra Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 p.m. on the Day previous to Sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared.

For further Particulars, Apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1926. [3074]

COKE.

TENDERS are invited for the Purchase of 500 Tons of GAS COKE, Half ex Works West Point and Half ex Works, Kowloon.

Tenders should be submitted on or before 20th JANUARY, 1926, addressed to the MANAGER. The Company do not bind themselves to accept the Highest or any Tender.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO., LTD.
[3077]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ENTRIES for the Forthcoming RACES CLOSE ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 23rd, 1926, at 3 p.m., and must be sent to the SECRETARY, c/o LINTREED & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings on or before This Date.

Entry Forms are Now Ready and can be had at the Jockey Club Stables, Race Course, Hongkong Club or LINTREED & DAVIS. [3049]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

3rd DAY, 7th RACE, 3rd MARCH, 1926.

THE UNITED SERVICES CUP

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Conditions for This Race have been Altered and should Read as under—

CONSIGNMENTS.—A Cup will be presented to the Winner with \$400 added. Second, \$250 Third, \$150. For China Ponies the horse side property of, and to be ridden by, Officers of H. M.'s Regular Forces. "Polo Ponies" leased by Officers will, for the purpose of This Race, be considered as the bona fide property of such Officers. CATCH WEIGHTS at 160 lbs. Entrance Fee \$5. Once Round (about 7 Furlongs and 55 yards). [3054]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on WEDNESDAY, 27th JANUARY, 1926, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1925.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED ON FRIDAY, 15th JANUARY, to WEDNESDAY, 27th JANUARY, both days inclusive, during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1926. [3056]

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, the 22nd JANUARY, 1926, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1925.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED ON WEDNESDAY, the 20th JANUARY, 1926, to THURSDAY, the 22nd JANUARY, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
F. H. CRAPPELL,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1926. [3078]



WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be Received at the Office of the O.C. R.A.S.C., HEAD-QUARTERS OFFICE, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock Noon on the Dates stated, for the undermentioned Services for a Period of 12 Months from the 1st APRIL, 1926:—

Fuel	...	15th Feb., 1926.
Indian Supplies	...	8th
General Supplies 'A'	...	8th
General Supplies 'B'	...	8th
Meat, Fresh or Frozen,	...	11th
and Live Goats	...	11th
Forage	...	11th
Barrack Services	...	12th
Transport Services	...	18th
Hospital Supplies	...	18th

Tender Forms and any Necessary Information may be obtained at the above Office between the Hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. Daily, except Sundays.

[3083]

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2, PEAK ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 4464.
[3031]

TWO LET.—Self Contained Flat in Armand Buildings, Kowloon, Four Large Rooms, Kitchen, Servants' Quarters, etc., Furnishings and Fittings may be Taken Over if Required. Apply—Post Office Box 609, Hongkong. [3052]

TO LET.

ON or About MARCH, 1926, WHOLE FLAT or SPACIOUS SUITE of OFFICES in the "FRANCO BUILDING" at "VICTORIA BUILDING," No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (between CHARTERED BANK and MESSAGERIES BANK).

Apply to—
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE,
Chater Road. [3607]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement).
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

[3083]

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—THREE ROOMS on FIFTH FLOOR.
Apply—
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

[3173]

INTIMATIONS

CHEFOO HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION.

TENDERS INVITED FOR SUPPLYING RAILWAY RAILS, ETC.

THE CHEFOO HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION invites TENDERS FOR SUPPLYING RAILWAY MATERIALS consisting of 60lb. Rails for Tracks to a Total Length of about 3,500 Feet together with the Necessary Joints and Fastenings and also 15 Switches and Frogs.

Drawing and Specifications can be obtained on Application to the COMMISSION'S MAIN ENGINEER.

Sealed Tenders accompanied by Drawings and Detail Specifications and endorsed "TENDER FOR RAILS" must be delivered to the TREASURER, CHEFOO HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION, CHEFOO, Not Later Than the 6th of MARCH, 1926.

The Harbour Commission does not bind itself to accept the Lowest or any Tender.

R. C. L. D'ANJOV,
Treasurer.
CHEFOO HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION. [3084]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTIES Situate at MONGKOKTSUI, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, and known and registered in the Land Office as—

Kowloon INLAND Lot No. 1613 (Area 1,659 Square feet, Crown Rent: \$8)

AND Kowloon INLAND Lot No. 1615 (Area 1,659 Square feet, Crown Rent: \$8)

Together with Four Messuages thereon in RECLAMATION STREET, MONGKOKTSUI, aforesaid.

TO BE SOLD IN ONE LOT

ON THURSDAY, THE 21st DAY OF JANUARY, 1926,

At 3 o'clock, P.M. at THE CHINA AUCTION ROOMS, 4, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong, by

Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTERS, Prince's Building, Hongkong, Solicitors for Mortgagee, or to

Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1926. [3061]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY SITUATE at VICTORIA, HONGKONG, and known as MARINE LOT No. 345, together with No. 118, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL and No. 237, DES VOUTS ROAD CENTRAL erected thereon.

Area: 2,240 Square feet, Crown Rent: \$42.00, AND MARINE LOT No. 346, together with No. 120, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL and No. 239, DES VOUTS ROAD CENTRAL erected thereon.

Area: 2,228 Square feet, Crown Rent: \$42.00 TO BE SOLD IN TWO LOTS

BY PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESDAY, THE 26th DAY OF JANUARY, 1926, at 3 o'clock P.M.

At THE SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong, by

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTERS, Prince's Building, Hongkong, or to

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, The Auctioneers, Hongkong, 12th January, 1926. [3069]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

OF THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY Situate at VICTORIA, HONGKONG, and known as SECTION C. of the NORTHERN PORTION of the PRATA RECLAMATION to the REMAINING PORTION of MARINE LOT No. 69, together with No. 38, DES VOUTS ROAD WEST and No. 71, CONNAUGHT ROAD WEST erected thereon.

Area: 2,420 Square Feet. Crown Rent: \$44.71.

TO BE SOLD IN ONE LOT

BY PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESDAY, THE 26th DAY OF JANUARY, 1926, at 3 o'clock P.M.

At THE SALES ROOM, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong, by

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

For further Particulars, and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTERS, Prince's Building, Hongkong, or to

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, The Auctioneers, Hongkong, 12th January, 1926. [3070]

FOR RENT Unfurnished House, Hongkong, long Side, Splendid Position. One Bathing Hut, Central Position at Repulse Bay, Cost \$1,000. Offers wanted to Rent or Outright Sale. SMALL INVESTMENT. TEL. 4620

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
AERATED WATERS

ARE PREPARED FROM REAL FRUIT ESSENCES.

GUARANTEED

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

LEMONADE—Has the real essence obtained from Lemons grown in Southern Italy.

RASPBERRYADE—Is prepared with the juice of raspberries grown in England and Tasmania.

FORMAZONE—THE NON-ALCOHOLIC CHAMPAGNE. It possesses the characteristic stimulating and refreshing qualities of Champagne and has a delicious flavour.

STONE GINGER BEER—The only genuine Stone Ginger Beer in the East. Prepared by a special process of fermentation which gives it the distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

SOLE AGENTS:—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Aerated Water Manufacturers.

ESTABLISHED 1841

BIRTH.

EVANS.—At Shanghai, on January 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. L. EVANS, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CHRISTIE—WATT.—At Kiangsi, on January 13th, Mrs. HAZEL CORY WATT to Colonel JAS. CHRISTIE, O.B.E.

DEATHS.

ALGAR.—At Shanghai, on January 14th, RUTH MARION, aged 14 years, dearly beloved wife of A. E. ALGAR.

ENCARNACION.—At Shanghai, on January 13th, FRANCISCO XAVIER D'ENCARNACION, at the age of 26 years.

TIMBRELL.—At Shanghai, on January 14th, CLARENCE THOMAS TIMBRELL (Chief Engineer, s.s. *Hain Chang*, C.M.S.N. Co.), aged 32 years.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 19TH, 1926.

PIRACY PREVENTION.

FOLLOWING upon the piracy of the China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Tungchow*, just before Christmas, Shanghai appears to have been more than ordinarily interested in the subject of measures for preventing piracy.

The pirates who carried out the attack on the *Tungchow* boarded the vessel at Shanghai as ordinary passengers.

Since then the French police authorities, at least seem to have been exercising greater vigilance over Chinese passengers, but the police authorities of the International Settlement would appear to regard this search work as of very doubtful value if we may judge from the following paragraph which we take from the Police Commissioner's report for the month of December:

"The question of prevention of piracy such as that of the s.s. *Tungchow* is one of great difficulty. The searching of passengers before the steamer leaves port has been found to be a complete failure in Hongkong, and opinion is very divided as to the utility of the segregation of third class passengers and the installation of wireless."

We do not know what authority there is for the statement that the searching of passengers before a steamer leaves port has been found to be a complete failure in Hongkong. We are not aware that there has been any official confession to this effect; neither are we aware that since the searching commenced no evidence has been discovered by means of these searches that a piracy was intended. The fact that all Chinese passengers are liable to be searched here for arms is, however, widely known and possibly has a wholesome effect on would-be pirates. At all events, we do not know what justification there is for describing the searching of passengers at Hongkong as "a complete failure."

The *Tungchow* was not a steamer running out of Hongkong. Her passengers were taken on at Shanghai, and it would be surprising indeed if the police authorities in that port did not take the precautions which the *Tungchow* piracy plainly showed to be necessary. Two instances are given in the latest Shanghai papers of the activity of the French police authorities in this direction. In the one case they had information that a gang of robbers was mingling with the passengers on board the s.s. *Hsinchang* bound for Hongkong and they ordered a search to be made on the boat, though, according to the native Press, they were unable to discover anything of a suspicious nature.

The second instance relates to a search made by the French police on the B. & S. steamer *Soochow* and the detention of fifteen Chinese from Haichow "who could not give a good account of themselves, and who might possibly be pirates."

Cases of piracy like that on the *Tungchow* certainly provide ample excuse for these searches.

A notice of interest to owners of dogs in the Colony appears among to-day's advertisements.

Sir John Tilling, the newly appointed British Ambassador at Tokyo, left London on January 8th for Japan.

A Chinese was knocked down by a motor-lorry on the Praya East on Sunday morning, and had several of his ribs broken.

Mail from Europe via Siberia arrived yesterday and also mail from U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai by the s.s. *President Polk*.

A grass fire which occurred at Mount Davis just below the Battery on Saturday night, was effectually extinguished by the military.

One of the men who jumped from the verandah of 218, Canton Road, on the 11th inst. during a gambling raid, died on Sunday night.

As a sequel to an accident in Kowloon in which a Chinese was injured, Mr. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy, imposed on a motor lorry driver a fine of \$50 for not having efficient brakes.

A new Chinese daily newspaper, the *Chung Hua Min Pao* (103, Jervois Street) will appear to-morrow morning, January 20th. This will make the sixth full-size Chinese daily in Hongkong.

A coolie matched, used as a store at Nam Cheung, Sham-shui-po, caught fire and was burned to the ground on Sunday. The prompt arrival of the Kowloon Fire Brigade enabled the fire to be confined to one matched.

An "observation party" of Overseas Chinese, numbering about 240, headed by a Mr. Fok, left Hongkong yesterday morning on the s.s. *Sai On* for Canton. The party intends to remain in Canton for a week in order to study conditions there.

Dr. John R. Mott, general secretary of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A. in New York, who is now in Hongkong on visit, was the guest of the board of directors and secretaries of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. at dinner last evening at On Lok Yuen Restaurant.

A number of Chinese youths prosecuted before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, for various offences while riding bicycles in Nathan Road, Battery Street, Wuhu, and other streets in Kowloon, were ordered to pay fines ranging from \$5 to \$10, or in default, nine strokes with the birch.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, Mr. E. S. C. Brooks, on behalf of the complainants in the case in which two Chinese tradesmen had been remanded on charges of obtaining a quantity of leather valued at \$1,000 from a shop, made an application for the withdrawal of the charges. It was intimated that an agreement for compensation had been effected, and the men were discharged.

A banisher was charged before Mr. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, with the larceny of a jacket and \$15, and also with returning to the Colony. Prisoner had been banished from Hongkong on four different occasions. On the first charge the defendant was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, and on the second, to three months' imprisonment and 18 strokes of the birch.

A sampan woman appeared at the Central Magistracy yesterday on a charge of having opium in her possession. Mr. C. A. S. Russ, in applying for a remand, said he had not had an opportunity of seeing his client yet, and as regards bail he suggested \$1,000. Mr. Lindsell pointed out that this was less than the amount of the opium. If they could find \$12,000 they might let it go at that. Mr. Russ said he did not think his client could find that, and the woman was then remanded.

A Chinese who appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday charged with having *po-pai* lottery tickets in his possession, said he was carrying four tickets for another man. He did not know what was in the envelope he was carrying, but he was given 60 cents for carrying it. His Worship said he did not think such a sum would be given for such a trifling service unless defendant had full knowledge of the risk he ran. He would be fined \$50.

Although rather late, the Christmas party for children, under the auspices of the Royal Naval Dockyard Recreation Club, took place at Saturday in the sail loft of the Naval Yard. Most excellent provision was made for the amusement and entertainment of the youngsters. Father Christmas (personated by Mr. Budden) paid a visit and prizes were presented by Mrs. Stirling on the invitation of Father Christmas. The Band of H.M.S. *Hawkins* added to the pleasure of the gathering.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

INSPECTS POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

Recently H.E. the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HIGH FINANCE.

M. TROTZKY ON SOVIET'S FRENCH CREDITORS.

A CONCRETE SUGGESTION.

Moscow, January 18th.

In an article in the *Pravda*, M. Trotzky offers a concrete suggestion for satisfying French creditors and simultaneously securing credits in Paris.

M. Trotzky says that Russia is willing to pay high interest on loans. Hence, if the market value of the loan is 7 per cent., the French Government might demand 11 per cent. from Russia and give the remaining 4 per cent. to holders of Russian paper.

EXPLOSION IN BERLIN.

SEVEN KILLED AND MANY PERSONS INJURED.

BERLIN, January 18th.

A shattering detonation, due to the explosion of gas petrol, aroused the residents of the Moabit district, in Berlin, early this morning.

A four-story house collapsed like a pack of cards, burying the occupants in eight feet of debris. Seven persons were killed and twenty injured extricated. It is feared there are many more casualties.

SCENES OF DESTRUCTION.

The whole street is a scene of wild destruction. A motor-car was hurled away and smashed to pieces. All windows in the neighbourhood were broken and windowframes are hanging over the streets. The fire brigade is working feverishly and is momentarily threatened with further collapses of loosened masonry.

The explosion caused the escape of gas which caught on fire and spread to a chandler's shop and ignited a barrel of benzene. The house was inhabited by 25 families, 40 persons so far have been extricated, of whom 5 are dead and 20 seriously injured.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

REPORTED SUBMISSION OF ANDJERAS TRIBE.

Rabat, January 18th.

According to the papers, the Andjeras, a powerful tribe living in the Spanish zone of Morocco, whose territories occupy an important strategic position in respect to Ceuta and Tetuan, have submitted to the Spanish Authorities.

Should the report be confirmed, the event will be of the highest importance.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

PLUNGE INTO RIVER.

FATAL TRAM ACCIDENT OCCURS IN U.S.A.

Pittsburg, January 18th.

Three persons were killed, 24 injured, and three are missing, as the result of a tram-car plunging into the river.

The car now lies half-submerged, with one end resting on the bank.

SCIENCE OF AIRCRAFT.

A HANDSOME OFFER BY MR. GUGGENHEIM.

New York, January 18th.

The financier, Mr. Daniel Guggenheim, has notified Mr. Hoover that he has already set aside \$500,000 and is prepared to supply a further sum of \$2,000,000 to foster the science of aircraft.

MAKWAR DAM OPENED.

GIGANTIC SCHEME TO AID COTTON GROWING.

Khartum, January 18th.

The streets were beflagged to-day and large crowds assembled to greet Lord and Lady Lloyd, who will formally open the Makwar Dam. It is a gigantic engineering feat, designed to fertilise several million faddans of desert between the Blue Nile and White Nile to facilitate extensive cotton-growing.

GOLF IN FLORIDA.

Winterhaven, Fla., January 18th.

In a golf match over 36 holes, Cyril Walker and Eddie Loos (America) beat Archie Compton and Arnaud Massey by 3 holes.

Cyril Walker, an Englishman, who won the open golf championship of America in 1924.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALY'S DEBT TO U.K.

NEGOTIATIONS ARE SHROUDED IN OFFICIAL SILENCE.

London, January 18th.

The Italian debt negotiations are proceeding, being enshrouded in official silence, which is only occasionally broken for the issue of denials to circumstantial stories published from time to time.

It is stated that Mr. Churchill wants a settlement concluded early in the coming week. If this is true, the negotiators have to speed up considerably, as it is understood that agreement has not yet been reached regarding the amount at which the debt is to be placed for the purposes of negotiation, though experts have been busy during the week end discussing technical details.

AVENTINE DEPUTIES.

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI EXPRESSES "CONTEMPT AND INDIGNATION."

Rome, January 17th.

"Contempt and indignation" over the action of the Deputies of the Aventine Opposition, in attending yesterday's memorial sitting of the Chamber for the Queen Mother, was expressed by Signor Mussolini in a much applauded speech in Parliament to-day.

He said that the Aventinists could not be tolerated in the Chamber until they had acknowledged the Fascist revolution as an accomplished fact, had admitted that the anti-Fascist campaign against the Government was bankrupt as it had no legitimate grievance, and until they had disavowed the activities of Italians conducting the anti-Fascist campaign abroad.

GERMAN POLITICS.

DR. LUTHER COMPLETES NEW CABINET.

BERLIN, January 17th.

Dr. Luther has not succeeded in forming a coalition government on the lines aimed at, but has completed a Cabinet, which the forecasts agree include—Dr. Luther, Chancellor; Herr Stresemann, Foreign Affairs; Herr Gessler, Defence; Herr Brauns, Labour; and two other present Members of the Cabinet, and also the ex-Chancellor Herr Marx, as Minister of Justice and Occupied Territories; Herr Reinhold, as Minister of Finance.

The parties included are the Democrats, Centre, German Peoples, and Bavarian Peoples, but neither the Socialists nor Nationalists are represented. Thus the Government will have to follow a clear and careful programme. Foreign policy will remain unchanged.

INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

AN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE IS INAUGURATED.

Paris, January 17th.

President Doumergue, and Signor Scholla, as President of the League of Nations Council, inaugurated the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in the presence of the diplomatic corps and League representatives and many distinguished scientists, and literateurs.

M. Painlevé, President of the managing committee, in a speech said that the Institute was intended to co-ordinate and harmonize the intellectual efforts of the nations in the spirit of disinterestedness characterising the League, thus enabling the nations to comprehend one another better and gradually building up an edifice of international peace.

RUMANIA AND U.S.A.

ORGANISATION TO TIGHTEN BONDS OF FRIENDSHIP.

Bucharest, January 17th.

Symptomatic of the improving relations between Rumania and the United States was a meeting called to-day on the initiative of M. Diano, Director of the Press Bureau, and attended by important leaders of the intellectual, financial and political worlds; also the American Minister.

The meeting was called for the organisation of a Society to be known as "Friends of the United States," with the object of tightening Rumanian-American bonds of friendship. M. Ornelu was elected the first President.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MUKDEN'S VICTORY.

ATTRIBUTED TO ACTIVE AID OF JAPAN.

A STRANGE STORY.

Tsingtao, January 18th.

Speaking at a reception here to-day, General Pi Shi Chen, a prominent Fengtien leader, declared that the Japanese were responsible for Kuo Sung Ling's defeat.

The Japanese, he said, fearing Chang's downfall would result in the displacement of Japanese influence in favour of the Soviet, actively supported Chang Tso Lin. He alleged that Japanese soldiers obstructed Kuo Sung Ling's army at the Liao River, keeping them there until Chang could mobilize and bring up troops, who were then launched upon the Kuo Sung Ling forces, who were cut to pieces. Kuo Sung Ling was seized and executed.

PEKING FINANCES.

SITUATION THE WORST FOR TEN YEARS.

PEKING, January 18th.

The departure of Mr. Chen Chin Tao (Minister of Finance until recently) reveals the most acute financial stringency of the past decade.

The Government's present resources are apparently exhausted and local troubles are feared at the Chinese New Year, unless funds are procured by some means. But the situation, of course, does not affect the properly secured Chinese bonds.

Dr. C. T. Wang (Minister of Foreign Affairs) was, this morning, offered the concurrent post of Minister of Finance, but he declined it. Another emergency meeting of the Cabinet is summoned for this afternoon.

N.Y.K. AND T.K.K.

JAPANESE SHIPPING MERGER IS PROBABLE.

Tokyo, January 18th.

The Directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Toyo Kisen Kaisha are separately discussing to-day definite plans regarding a merger submitted by the arbitrators.

It is expected that an announcement will be made shortly.

It is understood that it is proposed that the N.Y.K. should take over all the Pacific regular services and facilities in return for the payment of 100,000 shares, whilst the T.K.K. in future will confine their activities to tramps only.

JAPAN AND PIG IRON.

Tokyo, January 18th.

It is authoritatively learned that the Cabinet will most likely ask the Diet's sanction to raise the pig iron tariff from the present 1.7 yen per ton to yen 12 upwards.

CHINESE JUDICIAL PROCEDURE.

SUSPECT CONVICTED AFTER TRIAL BY ORDEAL.

A correspondent writing to the *N.Y.C. Daily News*, on the subject of Chinese judicial procedure relates the following case which occurred two or three years ago:

A son was suspected of murdering his father by poison. The coffin containing the body was carried to an open space in the city and the corpse taken out in the middle of an immense concourse of people. Certain doctors, hired for the occasion, then commenced to hack off pieces of the flesh until the bones were exposed. The test was that if the bones became discoloured it was proof of the guilt of the son.

The extent of the discolouration which occurred was sufficient to the public present at this extraordinary ceremony, and the unhappy victim was removed to prison at Soochow, and after several appeals to Peking was caged—being suspended therein by his head for some days—and eventually strangled.

This occurred, in the Native City of Shanghai—that is to say close to the Foreign Settlements where trial by Judge and jury or Assessor is a regular feature of its life and with the principles of which most Chinese residents in this area must now be familiar.

It caused at the time intense interest among the Chinese, and numerous books, illustrated and otherwise, describing this "trial by ordeal" saw the light of day.

KENNEDY ROAD COLLAPSE.

DEATH OF EARTH COOLIES INVESTIGATED.

On December 30th six coolies were buried by a fall of earth and stone from a slope on which they had been working behind a house in course of erection at Kennedy Road. Four of the coolies were killed as a result of the collapse and the other two were injured.

In connection with this mishap, Mr. R. E. Lindsell, sitting as Coroner, opened a death enquiry at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

The members of the jury were Messrs. E. O. Graeffe, J. A. Borget and R. Ley. After outlining the facts relating to the collapse, the Coroner said the jury would have to decide whether the slope which collapsed was cut at a reasonable angle and also whether the slope gave any signs of collapsing as should have given warning to the persons in charge of the work.

Mr. E. P. Minnett, Government Bacteriologist and Officer in charge of Mortuaries, gave evidence that the four men were asphyxiated, the indications being consistent with having been buried by a collapse of earth and stone.

An earth coolie, who was partly buried by the collapse, but was extricated, said that work was being done on a slope. During the month he was working there he did not see any crack in the upper portion of the slope. They had no reason to anticipate any danger. Witness said there was no foreman and there was no one to supervise their labour. He never saw a European there—examining the surface of the cut. The sub-contractor, however, visited the spot occasionally. The collapse occurred shortly after the mid-day meal. There was no warning in the shape of falling stones. There were eight coolies employed, including himself. He had no time to try and escape and he lost consciousness and knew nothing more until he found himself in hospital. He thought he saw the sub-contractor at the spot on the morning of the mishap.

Another coolie, who started to work at Kennedy Road on December 29th (the day before the collapse), said that he was twenty paces away from the men who were digging at the foot of the cut. He took his barrow away and when he returned with it he found that *folks* were trying to extricate a coolie from a fall of earth. Their employer supervised the work. Witness saw nothing on the surface of the cut to cause him any apprehension.

The sub-contractor said the work was started early last August with eight coolies. He had had considerable experience himself in the digging of such cuts. Asked if he had a plan to guide him with the work, witness said he carried out the instructions of the original contractor.

The height of the cut was about 23 feet and the slope was to be about six feet from the perpendicular at the highest point. Witness had previously done cuts as steep as that without collapses and he could swear that it was not being cut at a greater angle than he had been instructed. There had been practically no rain before the collapse. He was present on the morning of the accident and he was also present when the accident occurred. Six men were buried, four being killed. He could give no reason why the cut collapsed.

Mr. F. R. Sample, architect, gave technical evidence and said that the work of building a new house there necessitated the cut being made. The plan showed that when the cut was finished it should be at an angle of 45 degrees. When examined at intervals, the surface of the cut appeared to be fairly solid. The work was examined a few days before the accident and at that time there were no signs that anything was wrong. He could only suggest that the collapse was caused by a stone working loose and falling, bringing the earth with it.

At this stage, the Coroner adjourned the enquiry until to-morrow afternoon and he and the jury then left the Court to inspect the scene of the collapse.

ARMED ROBBERY.

NEW TERRITORY INCIDENT.

An armed robbery with violence, occurring in the New Territory on Sunday night, was reported to Police Headquarters yesterday.

It appears that at 9.30 p.m. on Sunday four men, armed with revolvers entered the first floor of a house at Soe Koo Wat village, King Shan, occupied by a vegetable dealer. They threatened him and told him not to make a noise and then tied him and his *folks* with rope. They ransacked the place and stole \$25 and articles to the total value of \$184.

The robbers afterwards escaped by boat.

THE PASSPORT CASE.

ALLEGED DUPING OF CHINESE BY PERUVIAN.

Augusto Gonzales, alias Chan Mo Lan, a Peruvian, who is alleged to have duped a number of local Chinese by supplying them with false passports which it is stated, they were informed, would secure them admittance to the United States, again appeared on remand before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

Defendant has four charges preferred against him of obtaining various sums of money by false pretences from four local Chinese, these sums amounting altogether to \$1,910.

Previous evidence given alleged that defendant entered into various agreements to supply passports to the four complainants which would admit them into the United States of America. Various sums are said to have been agreed upon which complainants were to pay to defendant for the passports and deposits were made, the balances to be paid after the complainants had entered the States.

Reports of the previous hearings have already appeared in the *Daily Press*. At yesterday's hearing, Mau Fei, one of the complainants, continued his evidence, as to entering into an agreement with defendant for a passport which would guarantee his entry into America. He agreed to pay defendant \$1,800, but if he was refused entry to the States he was to have his money back. He paid sums on account.

SIX MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

Witness then went on to describe his trip to America and related how he was brought before the Emigration authorities at San Francisco and was later sentenced to six months' imprisonment for attempting to deceive the authorities and enter the United States on a false passport. He said that he served five months of the term and was then taken to Angel Island and sent back to Hongkong. Shortly after his return to Hongkong, defendant visited the place where he was stopping and appeared to be very surprised to see witness, crying out in astonishment "You have come back! You have come back!" Defendant further added "You never told me you were going to do so as when I went I was imprisoned." After some further conversation, defendant agreed to pay back the money witness had given him. Defendant took him to the 1st floor of A. S. Watson & Co.'s building and left him there, saying he was going to borrow a few hundred dollars from friends in order to pay witness back.

DEFENDANT ARRESTED.

Defendant failed to return though witness waited for him for half a day. On December 29th, witness was walking along Des Vaux Road Central when he saw defendant outside the Sincere Company's Stores. Witness seized him and blew a whistle and defendant was taken into custody.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leo d'Almada, who is appearing for the defence, witness said he was formerly a farmer in the country and in June 1924 he resolved to go to the United States. He had conversations with Yeung Yan Cho (another complainant, and through whom, it is stated, all the arrangements for the passports were made with the defendant) and was told that another man who had gone to the States paid \$2,800 to get there. Later witness sent \$4,000 to friends at Hongkong, this being money to meet his expenses in connection with his proposed trip. After coming himself to Hongkong from Canton where the preliminary arrangements had been made, witness entered into an agreement that if he could not enter the States his money would be returned to him. He also deposited \$1,380 in a bank in Hongkong in accordance with the agreement.

At this juncture, His Worship adjourned the case for further hearing on Friday afternoon.

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION.

APPLICATION FOR RE-HEARING OF HOTEL CASE.

Last week at the Central Magistracy, Major C. Willson sentenced two Chinese to three months' hard labour in a case in which they were stated to have intimidated a Hongkong Hotel pantry boy who had remained at work during the strike.

The complainant alleged that the defendants called at the Hotel and demanded \$100 from him as "forgiveness" money, stating that as he had remained at work during the strike he must have saved thousands of dollars and if he did not wish to be killed he must meet their demands. Complainant paid one or two small sums, but eventually the matter was brought to the notice of Mr. J. P. Bourne, Hotel Superintendent, and the Police were informed and defendants arrested.

Prior to sentence being passed last week, Mr. Owen (Hastings, Denny & Bowley) who had only been instructed after the case had been all but concluded, wished to call the defendants and witnesses, but the Magistrate disallowed the application, stating that defendants at the previous hearing had been asked if they wished to give evidence or call witnesses and they had replied that they had no witnesses to call and elected to make a statement.

His Worship then passed the above sentence.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Owen applied to Major Willson for a re-hearing of the case, stating that witnesses were now available.

Mr. Armstrong, for the prosecution, objected to the case being re-opened. Major Willson promised to give his decision to-day.

AUCTION OF PONIES.

POOR PRICES REALIZED LAST EVENING.

[BY ARGUS.]

At the Hongkong Jockey Club Stables, last evening, Uncle Gusengel (late Auchenrooch), Uncle Albert (late The Wasp), Uncle Chick (late Golden Chrysanthemum) and this season's subscription griffin No. 25, Auntie Eva, were offered for sale by auction.

All except the last-named have been raced here, in the colours of the late Mr. Relyon, the pseudonym of the late Mr. H. H. Taylor, since their purchase from Mr. A. A. Alves.

The subscription griffin was drawn in the name of H. H. Taylor & Co. As the most careful enquiries have failed to trace the "Co.", the mare was sold for the benefit of the late Mr. Taylor's estate.

A record of the "old" ponies was given in yesterday's issue of the *Hongkong Daily Press* and is believed to be correct with the exception that Uncle Chick—though 13.2, according to Kiangwan and Shanghai measurements—has obtained a local certificate of 13.1.

Though the sale commenced well after the advertised time, it was too early for at least one gentleman anxious to bid for Uncle Chick. When he reached the stables and was informed that the pony had been purchased for \$50, he was indeed a disappointed man.

While true that the pony became the property of Mr. H. P. White at a cheap figure, I very much doubt whether he would have allowed the pony to go for a mere song.

Though undoubtedly the pony needs veterinary treatment, I believe he is still sound in wind and limb.

Auntie Eva, a compactly put together grey mare, fell to Mr. H. P. White also, the price being \$300. One or two astute racing men were noticed to be well in the running before the hammer fell for the last time, so that Auntie Eva (under a new name!) may yet be seen carrying the "white and scarlet" first past the post on the local race-course.

Mr. H. C. Macnamara obtained Uncle Gusengel for \$25 and Uncle Albert was knocked down to Mr. Reidy for \$10.

The former, I understand, was purchased as a hack; the latter, if found *incorruptible*, will be of use in the laboratory.

Within half an hour of the sale, I was called up on the telephone by a gentleman, who enquired:

(1) Whether the record published of Uncle Chick was authentic.

(2) If so, how I accounted for the fact that the pony only fetched \$50.

I can answer the first query by reproducing the full record of Uncle Chick (late Golden Chrysanthemum).

The second query I have already answered, to the best of my ability, by inferring that Mr. H. P. White was prepared to go to a far higher figure than \$50.

The record of Uncle Chick (late Golden Chrysanthemum) follows:—

SHANGHAI PERFORMANCES.

Date.	Distance.	Lbs. Placed.	Time.
17/9/23	1M.	158	3rd 1.32.4.5
20/9/23	1M.	158	3rd 2.52.
24/9/23	1M.	161	3rd 2.40.2.5
17/3/23	1M.	155	1st 2.48.2.5
31/3/23	1M.	158	2nd 3.18.3.5
2/4/23	1M.	158	1st 2.43.2.5
21/4/23	1M.	163	D.H. 2nd 2.18.
28/4/23	1M.	158	1st 2.46.2.5
21/5/23	1M.	163	3rd 2.06.

Unplaced: 6 times.

8/2/24	1M.	155	2nd 2.52.1.5
15/2/24	1M.	158	2nd 3.15.3.5
19/4/24	1M.	158	3rd 2.06.2.5
3/5/24	1M.	158	3rd 2.18.2.5
31/5/24	1M.	143	1st 2.05.4.5
6/6/24	1M.	155	2nd 2.08.
28/6/24	1M.	165	2nd 2.08.4.5
30/6/24	1M.	147	3rd 2.43.2.5
10/10/24	1M.	158	3rd 2.09.2.5
15/11/24	1M.	150	3rd 2.30.2.5

Unplaced: 8 times.

HONGKONG RECORD.

16/2/25	1M.	155	Unpld. 2.37.4.5
17/2/25	1M. 160yds.	153	Unpld. 2.19.
18/2/25	1M.	155	Unpld. 2.06.1.5
21/2/25	1M.	152	2nd 2.41.3.5
23/2/25	1M.	158	Unpld. 2.43.1.5
11/4/25	1M.	145	1st 2.43.4.5
13/4/25	1M.	156	3rd 3.18.2.5
2/5/25	1M. 165yds.	155	1st 2.24.4.5
30/5/25	1M.	156	2nd 2.44.2.5
1/6/25	1M.	156	1st 2.40.2.5
10/10/25	1M.	152	1st 2.48.3.5
12/10/25	1M.	157	3rd 2.09.4.5
7/11/25	1M.	161	Unpld. 2.42.4.5
5/12/25	1M.	156	Unpld. 3.21.

Summary: Started, 47 times; 8 firsts; 8 seconds; 11 thirds; 50 times unplaced.

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CURATE AND SOCIALISM.

BISHOP'S DECISION.

The Bishop of Truro has given his decision following the enquiry he held in response to a petition by the parishioners of Delabole, Cornwall, where the alleged Socialistic teachings of the curate (the Rev. C. J. Bucknall) caused a stir. The Bishop says: "There is no ground for Mr. Bucknall's removal. A clergyman is as much entitled to hold his views on affairs of State as any other citizen, and it is part of the Bishop's business to see that a priest is not turned out of work on the question of politics." He adds: "He does not admit the right of the Church Council to lay down the lines on which a priest shall preach, and expresses the hope that more peaceful relations may follow, remarking: "It is a case where patience and mutual forbearance will bring the best results and restore peace."

LAST DUEL IN SCOTLAND.

The last duel fought in Scotland is recalled by the gift, by Sir Michael Naum to Kirkcaldy Museum, of a case of pistols used in that encounter. The pistols belonged originally to Mr. David Landale, a Kirkcaldy merchant. The duel was fought in August, 1826, between Mr. Landale and his banker, George Morgan, agent of the Kirkcaldy branch of the Bank of Scotland; Morgan being mortally wounded during the exchange of shots, which took place in a field on the farm of Cardenbarns. Landale was arrested, and subsequently tried on the charge of murder at Perth Circuit Court, but was "honourably acquitted." The pistols at one time came into the possession of the late Sir M. B. Naum, who presented them to a descendant of Mr. Landale living in America. The present Sir Michael Naum has been instrumental in having the relics restored to Scotland and preserved in Kirkcaldy Museum.

OWNERSHIP OF VESSELS.

GREAT BRITAIN'S PERCENTAGE 33 AGAINST 34 IN 1914.

A brief reference to the state of the world's merchant shipping fleets may be of interest. Taking the last edition of Lloyd's Register Book as our authority—and then that no more reliable authority exists—we find that during the 12 months ended on June 30th of this year there was an increase of the steam and motor tonnage owned in the world of 566,000 tons and a decrease in the sailing tonnage of 250,000 tons. An appreciable increase, as compared with 1924, has taken place in the tonnage owned in many countries. In Great Britain and Ireland the increase amounts to no less than 333,000 tons, in Italy to just under 200,000 tons (a tremendous advance), and in Norway to 175,000 tons. In the United States a decrease of no less than 350,000 tons is recorded.

SAILING DECLINE.

Sailing tonnage has declined to such an extent that it is nearly extinct; in fact, if considered in the light of a competitor to the steamship and motorship, it is quite dead. The reduction in sailing tonnage since 1914, amounts to 1,730,000 tons, and the present percentage of this class of tonnage to the world's total of shipping is only three and a half. Of the world's total sailing tonnage 1,100,000 tons or almost half, is owned in the United States, and other countries which still have an appreciable amount of this class of shipping are France, 190,000 tons; Great Britain 135,000 tons; and Canada and Italy, 100,000 tons each. A very small proportion of this sailing tonnage is employed in overseas service, and very little of that profitably.

There are still over 1,000,000 tons of wood and composite, mechanically propelled vessels in existence, but that is all they are, in existence, for they cannot and will not ever be profitably employed.

NET INCREASE NOTED.

It will be seen that the principal countries apart from Germany (whose case needs no explanation) show a big increase in the tonnage owned as compared with 1914. The sea-going tonnage of the United States increased by nearly 10 million tons, owing to the great war-time shipbuilding effort of that country. How to dispose of most of these vessels, many of which are rotting at their moorings, is a great problem in the U.S. at present, though a big start has been made in the disposal of over 200 ships to Mr. Henry Ford as scrap. The other countries in which the largest increases have occurred are: Japan, 2,100,000 tons; Italy, 1,485,000 tons; France, 1,345,000 tons; and Holland, 1,115,000 tons. The increase in Great Britain and Ireland was just under 400,000 tons, though if the 7,000,000 tons of ships which were destroyed during the war had been still afloat the position would be far, far different.

BRITAIN'S PERCENTAGE.

It is interesting to note that whereas in 1914 Great Britain owned over 44 per cent. of the world's tonnage, her present percentage is less than 23. The United States' present ownership is nearly 30 per cent., with Japan, France, Germany, Italy, Holland and Norway following in the order named. Germany's present tonnage is about 2,100,000 tons less than in 1914, when she was easily the world's second maritime nation.

In view of the generally accepted dictum that the average economic life of a cargo vessel is 20 years and of a passenger liner 25 years, it is illuminating to note that there are 4,003 ships in existence less than five years of age, their tonnage representing 21 per cent. of the world's total. Vessels of 25 years of age and over number no less than 7,068, but their aggregate tonnage comes only to 13 per cent. of the gross total. Of these vessels 25 years or more old, 63 per cent. are less than 1,000 tons each, and the average size of the others is 2,705 tons; while of the vessels built during the last five years only one-third are less than 1,000 tons each and the average of the others reaches 4,700 tons.

Of the 59,000 vessels in existence, the group which forms the largest tonnage is that between 4,000 tons and 6,000 tons each, amounting to nearly 15,000,000 tons or over 25 per cent. of the total tonnage, while the big liners, say those of 15,000 tons and over, represent only 3.4 per cent. of all ships afloat.

CZECHS' WAY TO THE SEA.

Which is to be the outlet for Czech exports passing out of Europe—Hamburg or Trieste? It is a question which is being keenly debated in manufacturing and industrial circles, says a Prague correspondent. Ever since the creation of the Republic, the Czech Government and official Czech economists have shown a marked preference for the Italian port, and the tariffs for this port have been greatly reduced in accordance with the policy of encouraging exports.

It is true that Trieste offers advantages for exports to the Near East, the Levantine ports, Egypt, and North Africa, but Hamburg offers not only a simple and direct outlet to both England and America, but a quicker method of transit. Hamburg is more easily reached from the industrial districts of this country, and as a port is far superior to Trieste. At present, in spite of the tariffs, the bulk of the exports from this country are passing through Hamburg.

SHIPPING.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per Dollar liner *President Polk*, from New York, on January 18th.—Mr. A. C. Aubrey, Mr. F. E. Brightman, Mrs. F. P. Musso, Mr. Paul C. Rawls, Mr. and Mrs. J. Schaweker and daughter, Mr. E. S. Brockman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Churchill, Miss V. M. Davis, Mr. B. F. Finney, Miss H. F. Freeman, Mr. M. Gonzales, Mr. G. H. Kentley, Mr. H. C. Myles, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. D. Rinker, Mr. P. A. Schwab, Mrs. John H. Sailer, Miss Ruth Smith, Mrs. John W. Vann, Mr. and Mrs. S. Argos, Mr. E. C. Brelford, Mrs. B. D. Brelford, Mrs. D. Brelford, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Esler, Mr. Vincent Esler, C.V.O., and Mrs. Esler and son, Mr. P. R. Faymonville, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Glasson, Mr. H. L. Hosking, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. J. Levy, Mrs. L. Mosser, Dr. and Mrs. John R. Mott, Mr. F. D. Mott, Mrs. F. O. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Page, Mr. C. G. Stjemberg, Mr. H. C. Stone, Miss L. Douglas, Mr. L. B. Goodall, Miss L. H. Goodall, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Loeb, Miss A. Baumgarten, Mr. and Mrs. N. Brewer, Mr. Wm. Cochran, Miss Mary M. Cook, Miss A. Grimes, Mr. and Mrs. L. Marks, Mrs. W. B. Scott, Mr. F. S. Scott, Mrs. Thos. Shanks, Miss Mary L. Teague, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Esbery, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Jack, Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. T. Doane, Mr. J. M. Freyer, Miss P. M. Freyer, Miss P. M. Hoppensak, Mrs. E. Laughton, Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Marcher, Mrs. C. H. Reed, Miss M. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Swigart and two children, Mrs. E. L. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Dickinson, Miss G. Dyson, Mrs. E. S. Eikman, Miss L. Mitchell, Miss Ruth Mochus, Comdr. C. D. Musso, Miss F. Ricciardi, Mrs. E. A. Tufts, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. D. Waters and son, Mr. F. R. Hancock, Mrs. E. R. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Atkins, Miss C. M. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Barkalow, Misses Barkalow (2), Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Braly and three children, Dr. Emma M. Carson, M.D., Mrs. S. L. Detar, Mrs. C. B. Guthrie, Major and Mrs. W. Hingeley, Dr. and Mrs. Peter Janss, Mrs. M. A. Lockhart, Mrs. G. McKee, Mr. Wm. Lee Park, Mrs. A. M. Puffer, Mrs. K. Riddell, Miss P. Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Tillinghast, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Worton, and Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Parkhurst.

DEPARTURES.

Per Dollar liner *President Lincoln*, for San Francisco via ports, on January 19th.—Miss F. Woodworth, Mrs. B. S. Washer, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Levering, Mr. H. N. Hanter, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Matthews, Mrs. N. M. Keefe, Mr. F. G. Keefe, Miss Norma Keefe, Mr. Richard A. Rowlands, Mr. Geo. M. Dowdall, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Jenks, Miss D. Jenks, Miss V. Jamnia, Mrs. C. B. Eager, Mr. and Mrs. V. Mendoza, Mrs. Chas. Meolich, Jr., Mrs. J. Paredes, Allan Fischer, Miss Ruth Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hall, Mr. C. W. Burke, Mr. M. R. Nicholson, Mr. John B. Wilson, Mrs. Gladys Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Wilson, Mr. Edw. Sultad, General Darwin Utter, Mr. W. J. Hewitt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Suckling, Mr. Lee Chong Kin, Mrs. Lim Shee, Miss J. Brooks, Mr. Lee See Thorn, Mr. Louie Gong Toy, Mr. Ong Kwok Wing, Mr. So Ngok Shun, Mr. Law Kay, Mr. Gee Wee Fong, Mr. Fong Kwong Ping, Dr. (Miss) R. M. Bigler, Miss Pauline Bigler, Mr. A. L. Quan, Mr. M. Quan, Mr. W. M. Milne, Mr. R. R. Thompson, Mr. J. Behar, Mr. P. Caragon, Mr. Lam Woo, Mr. Tang S. Chang, Mr. Y. T. Kong, Mr. Bowman Kong, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Bowman, Mr. K. Nishikawa, Miss K. Nishikawa, Mr. Chan Wan Hing, Mrs. Chan Shee, Lieut. R. C. S. Garwood, Mr. H. J. Freeman, Mr. P. Simevitch, and Mr. F. Tannaham.

A GRIM STORY OF SHIPWRECK.

LOSS OF THE "COMPETITOR."

A thrilling story of the sea was told by Mr. A. Potts, one of the six survivors of the crew of twenty-four of the Cardiff steamer *Competitor*, which was wrecked recently off the south-east coast of Africa. Mr. Potts, who was second officer when the ship was abandoned, said he was one of the twelve who took to the first lifeboat. The second lifeboat was smashed during the launching. All got away safely except Captain Mead, who was about to get into the lifeboat when the ropes snapped, and he went down with the ship.

Mr. Potts had a terrible struggle throughout the night. Just as land was sighted at dawn a tremendous wave swept four men into the sea, two being drowned, then the boat overturned. The ten men in the boat started swimming for shore, but they were buffeted and tossed by mountainous seas, and four became exhausted and sank. The others managed to scramble ashore more dead than alive.

Per Admiral Oriental liner *President Grant*, for Seattle via ports, on January 19th.—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Butchart, Mr. Chang Yuen Leong, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McCarini, Mrs. Sabine Oks, Mr. Wan Huang, Mr. Bruce Wees, Mr. O. Lee, Mr. J. S. Rees, Mr. Y. W. Wang, Mr. Chan See, Mr. J. H. Green, Mrs. A. B. Smith, Mrs. Chung Huan, Miss Chung, Mr. Lloyd Balderston, Mr. J. V. Murray, Mr. Watanabe, Mr. P. F. Levey, Mr. Tang Hong Ku, Mr. Lee Gee, Mrs. Thiong Shee, Mr. Lay Mow, Mrs. Man Shee, Mr. Lee Chong, Mr. Leung Hing, Mr. Chin Yow, and Mr. E. S. Gordon.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

The following passengers have booked for Hongkong on the P. & O. s.s. *Mantua*, which sailed from London on January 1st.—Dr. Frank Ashton, Mrs. T. Armand, Mr. and Mrs. Beacon, Mr. P. D. Butler, Mrs. Butler and child, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. W. P. Delfhanty, Mr. N. Drummond, Mrs. Drummond, Mr. Drummond, Jr., Mr. V. M. Grayburn, Mr. K. E. Greig, Mrs. Harper, Mr. D. D. Harper, Mr. G. K. Hudson, Sub-Lt. D. C. Ingram, Mr. W. Kindler, Capt. H. O. Kelman, Mrs. Kelman, Lt. Col. Langton Jones, Mrs. E. B. Luard, Lt. S. W. Lushington, Mr. W. J. C. Menckzie, Mrs. Mackenzie, child and amah, Mr. G. C. Moss, Mrs. Moss and five children, Miss T. C. Noltorius, Lt. F. M. O'Connor, Mr. James Sinclair, Mrs. L. H. Smith, Mr. A. B. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. W. Shenton, Mrs. Shenton, infant and nurse, Mr. P. D. Wilson, Mr. J. Ward, Mrs. Ward and child.

The following passengers are booked for Hongkong on the P. & O. s.s. *Albatross*, which left London on January 18th.—Mr. A. Brown, Mr. A. Brainer, Mrs. C. Cousland, Mr. L. J. Davies, Mr. A. C. Dyer, Mr. L. J. Davies, Mr. A. L. Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. F. E. Lane, Mr. McDougall, Mr. P. Palacios, Mr. A. T. Sabey, Mrs. Sabey, Mr. R. P. Shaw, Mr. C. J. Techi, Mr. G. G. Thomson.

By the P. & O. s.s. *Morea*, which leaves London on January 19th, the following are booked to Hongkong.—Mr. J. B. Atkins, Mr. W. Anderson, Mrs. A. Dyer, Mrs. H. S. Bayne, Miss Butcher, Mr. A. W. Barkill, Mr. D. McD. Buchanan, Mr. M. R. Dickson, Mrs. Edward Horrell and child, Mr. A. Ireson, Mr. H. S. Kierkegaard, Mrs. Kierkegaard, Mr. H. Keswick, Mr. W. J. Keswick, Mr. P. J. Murphy, Mr. J. M. R. McWalter, Mr. A. H. Mason, Mr. A. McLeod, Capt. W. G. H. Miles, Mrs. Miles, child and nurse, Mr. H. T. Nicholas, Mr. W. A. B. Osmund, Mr. H. F. Rogers, Mrs. Rogers and infant, Mr. A. Riach, Mr. S. S. Sheppard, Mr. Un, Mrs. Un, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Mrs. Wolfe and child.

PANTOMIME NOT DEAD.

OVER 100 IN ENGLAND AT CHRISTMAS.

Mr. Julian Wylie, who produced at Christmas at the Palace Theatre, Manchester, "The Queen of Hearts," a pantomime that has not been seen in England for fifty years, gave to a representative of the *Observer* some interesting comments upon pantomime and its tendencies. "It is very extraordinary that about this time of the year a controversy always springs up on the subject, 'Is pantomime dead?'" Mr. Wylie said. "Pantomime is as vigorous as ever it was. It will not die, though its character may continue to change. The Harlequinade is dead, but the modern pantomime, which is largely a musical play based on a fairy story, was actually popular many years before the Harlequinade was ever thought of. What has happened is that we have reverted to the type of production which was in existence—though, of course, in not so swift a form—hundreds of years ago."

ESSENTIALLY BRITISH.

Last year in England 115 pantomimes were produced, and from my inquiries in various parts of the country I believe that number will be considerably exceeded this Christmas. In my view, pantomime will always thrive in this country, because there is something essentially British in its character. Apart from one or two of our Dominions, no other country in the world produces pantomime. "Pantomime is based upon our national tales and legends, and if managers mean to get the utmost out of it, they must recognise that essential principle. Too often they try to make it into a glorified revue, and I am convinced the public does not ask for this. You must model a pantomime so that it will please everybody, and especially the children, through whom it gets at the entire family. Its humour must not be too subtle; a joke must not take a second to penetrate—it should be largely domestic humour, and thus obtain a very wide application."

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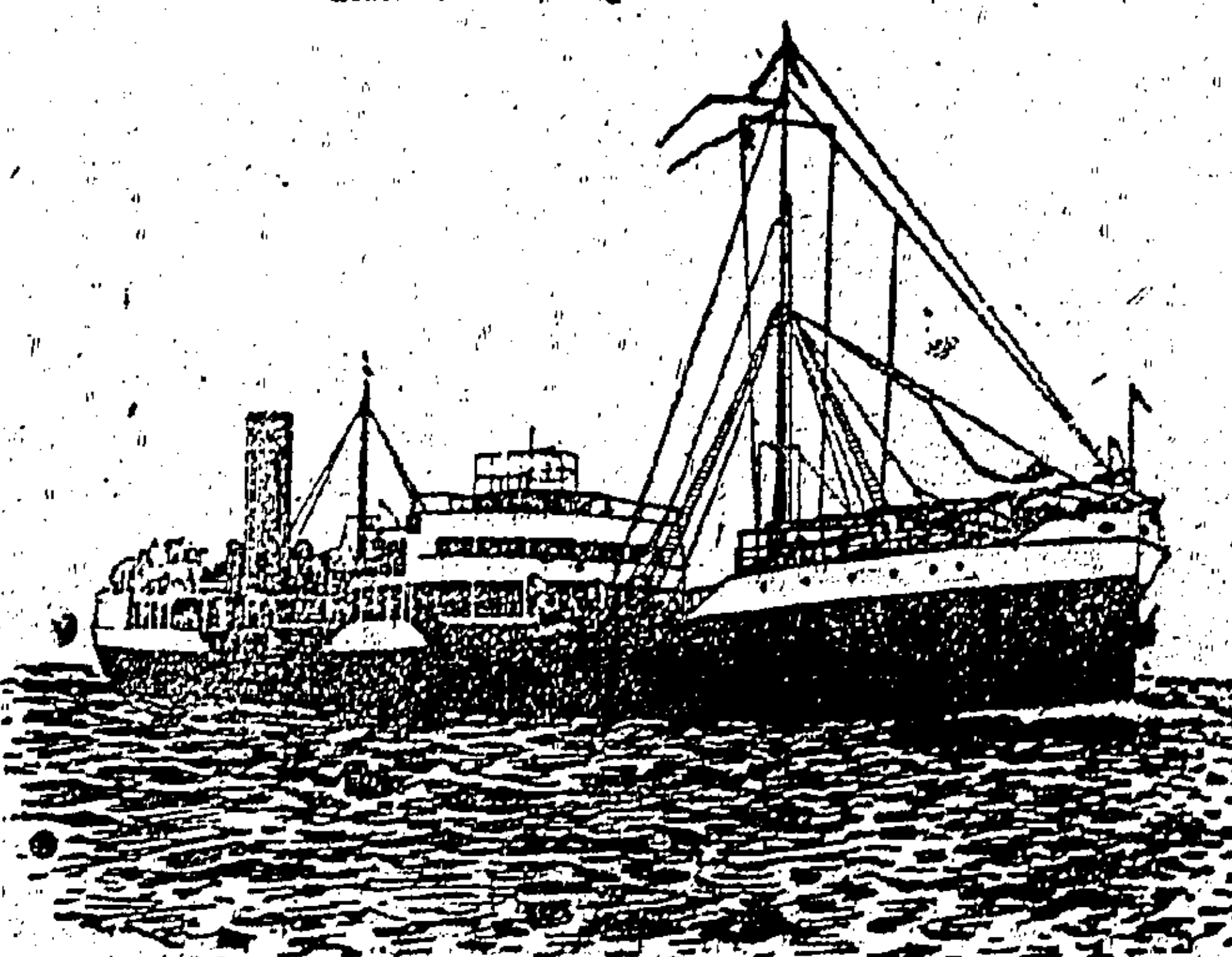
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

January 17th.

Hulard, British str., 1,217 tons, Capt. C. W. Shearer, from Haiphong, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. 140.—Shiu Tai S.S. Co.

Kwangtung, British str., 1,572 tons, Capt. A. J. Scott, from Bangkok and Hoibow, with general cargo and pigs, lying at buoy No. B13.—B. & S.

Sung Ho, French str., 720 tons, Capt. J. Bonnamour, from Port Bayard, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 112.—M.M.

January 18th.

Coblenz, German str., 5,303 tons, Capt. W. Reher, from Yokohama and Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A5.—Melchers & Co.

Humburg Maru, Japanese str., 3,138 tons, Capt. K. Orihara, from Moji, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—O.S.K.

Hop Sang, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. T. Jowitt, from Bangkok, with 213 tons of general cargo, lying at buoy No. C37.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Pan Sang, Chinese str., 729 tons, Capt. Chan Kam, from Kwang Chow Wan, with general cargo and pigs, lying at buoy No. C38.—Teen Sing S.S. Co.

President Polk, American str., 6,324 tons, Capt. K. A. Ahlberg, from New York and Shanghai. The former port she left on November 28th and the latter January 15th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Dollar S.S. Line.

Sunning, British str., 1,570 tons, Capt. C. D. Mills, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters.—B. & S.

Tokio Maru, Japanese str., 1,224 tons, Capt. T. Ishigaki, from Keelung and Swatow, with general cargo and coal, lying at buoy No. B30.—O.S.K.

Taming, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. D. Lupton, from Haiphong and Hoibow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C38.—B. & S.

Tungshing, British str., 1,415 tons, Capt. T. W. Quirk, from Yokohama and Shanghai, with 88 tons of general cargo, lying at buoy No. A2.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

January 18th.

Alma Maru No. 28, for Takao, *Bethlehem*, for Manila, *Cebu*, for Sandakan, *Coblenz*, for Manila, *Escondido*, for Samarinda, *Humburg Maru*, for Singapore, *Kina*, for Yokohama, *Kut Sang*, for Shanghai, *President Polk*, for Manila, *Sinking*, for Amoy, *Sung Ho*, for Kwang Chow Wan, *Sunli*, for Kwang Chow Wan, *Tungshing*, for Amoy, *Yungtze*, for Manila.

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

The shipping statement for yesterday showed 68 vessels in the harbour at 9 a.m. of which 37 were British.

Six vessels arrived during the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday—three British, one French, one Spanish and one Chinese. Five of the six vessels were from coast ports. The departures over the same period came to eight—six for coast ports, with one clearance.

CARGO ENTERED.

(During 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday).

For Hongkong 7,320 tons.
For ports beyond 281
Total 7,601

(During previous 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Sunday).

For Hongkong 10,234 tons.
For ports beyond 9,292
Total 19,526

Of the cargo entered for Hongkong, 5,011 tons were carried by British vessels, the largest entry being by a British steamer with 2,243 tons of general cargo from Bangkok and Hoibow; while the second and third best entries (1,900 and 1,868 tons) were also by British steamers, the French vessel coming fourth with 1,000 tons. Deck passengers carried totalled 57.

The arrivals for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were as under.—The s.s. *Hulard* (British) from Haiphong with 1,000 tons of rice; the s.s. *Kwangtung* (British) from Bangkok and Hoibow with 2,243 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Taming* (British) from Haiphong and Hoibow with 1,868 tons of general cargo; the s.s. *Sung Ho* (French) from Port Bayard and Fort Bayard with 1,000 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *U. Lopez Y. Lopez* (Spanish) from Coruna and Manila with 9 tons of general cargo and mail and the s.s. *Pan Sang* (Chinese) from Kwang Chow Wan with 500 tons of general cargo.

Later arrivals, too late for entry in the above returns, included the s.s. *Sui Yang* (British) from Swatow with general cargo and mail; the s.s. *President Polk* (American) from the North with general cargo and mail from U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai; the s.s. *Sunning* (British) from Shanghai and the s.s. *Takada* (British) from Amoy.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The master of the s.s. *Shansi* (British) from Shanghai, has reported to the Harbour Office that during the voyage to Hongkong, a derelict junk was passed three miles North of Pedro Blanco.

According to a report made to the Harbour Office yesterday, the s.s. *Hulard* (British) which arrived from Haiphong, went aground in the dredged channel in the Haiphong river at 11.5 a.m. on January 11th, but was refloated at 9.35 p.m. the same day. The report states that the *Hulard* received no damage, but it was learned yesterday that the vessel was going to dock.

A Notice in the Harbour Office regarding the Indo-China steamer s.s. *Tungshing* (which was sunk off Black Point, in the Yangtze River, last week, following collision with the R.M.S. *Empress of Asia*) reads:—“The *Tungshing* lies sunk near Huangpu, Black Point. The wreck is marked with a green flag by day and with a green light over a white light by night. Vessels navigating in the vicinity should proceed with caution.”

A notice in the Harbour Office warns shipping that all defence lights will be exercised at 6.15 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. on Thursday, January 21st.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Australia* proceeded to Taikoo Dock yesterday, taking the place in dock of the R.M.S. *Empress of Canada*, which proceeded to her wharf at Kowloon yesterday morning in readiness for sailing for Vancouver via Shanghai and Japan ports on Friday.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. *Albatross*, from Hongkong, arrived at London on January 18th at noon.

The silk shipped per s.s. *President McKinley* which sailed from this port at 3 a.m. on December 22nd, arrived at New York at 1 p.m. on January 15th—having been 23 calendar days and 20 hours in transit.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

The following vessels are in Dock:—Kowloon Dock.—Cheong Sing, Nam Sang, Passett, Seistan, Tangistan, Empress of Russia.

Taikoo Dock.—Kingyan, Empress of Australia, Shantung, Anatolia, Kwang Lo, Chusan, Fatsan.

Cosmopolitan Dock.—Ling Nam.

At Kowloon Bay.—Haifoong, L. Onawa, Sun On.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR JANUARY, 1926.

(STANDARD TIME OF THE 120TH MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH).				
Date	Sunrise	Sunset		
January 18th	7.05 a.m.	6.03 p.m.		
19th	7.05	6.03		
20th	7.05	6.04		
21st	7.05	6.04		
22nd	7.05	6.05		
23rd	7.05	6.05		
24th	7.05	6.06		
25th	7.05	6.07		
26th	7.04	6.08		
27th	7.04	6.08		
28th	7.04	6.09		
29th	7.04	6.10		
30th	7.03	6.10		
31st	7.03	6.11		

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 18th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Day at 6 a.m.	On Day at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.95	29.95	29.88
Temperature	64	62	68
Humidity	73	82	74
Wind Direction	E	ESE	E
Force	3	3	3
Weather	C	C	B
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest open-air Temperature on 17th	86		
Lowest open-air Temperature on 18th	61		

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Jan. 18th to 25th, 1926.

High Water.		Low Water.	
Day of Week	Day of Month	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Tues.	18	h. m.	ft. in.
		0 31	7 4
Wed.	19	1 38	6 2
		2 29	4 9
Thur.	20	2 59	4 4
		4 17	2 2
Fri.	21	4 28	4 8
		5 9	2 0
Satur.	22	5 52	4 4
		6 54	2 0
Sun.	23	7 11	4 2
		8 35	3 3
Mon.	24	8 22	4 1
		9 13	2 7

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YOKOHAMA MARU Thursday, 29th Jan. at 11 a.m.
KAGA MARU Saturday, 30th Feb.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports.
ATSUTA MARU Saturday, 30th Jan. at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU Saturday, 13th Feb.
HAKON MARU Saturday, 27th Feb.
HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 20th Jan. at 11 a.m.
MISHIMA MARU Wednesday, 24th Feb.
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
CALCUTTA MARU Tuesday, 2nd Feb.
BURNOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

KAMAKURA MARU end of Feb.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
MURORAN MARU Saturday, 23rd Jan.
HAKATA MARU Saturday, 30th Jan.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.
KANAGAWA MARU Saturday, 30th Jan.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
TANGO MARU Wednesday, 17th Feb.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

OSAKA MARU (Moji direct) Saturday, 23rd Jan.
SUWA MARU Thursday, 28th Jan.
SADO MARU Thursday, 28th Jan.
NAGANO MARU Saturday, 30th Jan.
TOBA MARU Tuesday, 2nd Feb.

For further information, apply to—
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s.s. “GEMMA” 20th Feb., “
s.s. “ZOSMA” 29th Mar., “

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s.s. “ZOSMA” 9th Feb., 1926
s.s. “OOSTKERK” 9th Mar., “
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TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI ... “KWONGSANG” ... Wednesday, 20th Jan., at 7 a.m.
KEELUNG via TAKAO ... “HOPSANG” ... Wednesday, 20th Jan., at 2 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... “FOOKSANG” ... Monday, 25th Jan., at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... “LEESANG” ... Tuesday, 26th Jan., at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... “KWAISANG” ... Thursday, 28th Jan., at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN ... “MAUSANG” ... Friday, 29th Jan., at 2 p.m.
KOBE via MOJI ... “YUENSANG” ... Monday, 1st Feb., at Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... “NAMSANG” ... Tuesday, 2nd Feb., at 3 p.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI ... “HOSANG” ... Saturday, 6th Feb., at 4 p.m.

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OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
“GLENIFFER”	23rd Jan.	23rd Jan.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.
“GLENOCLE”	7th Feb.	7th Feb.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.
“GLENAMOIY”	23rd	23rd	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.
“GLENGARRY”	4th Mar.	4th Mar.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.
“GLENSHANE”	21st	21st	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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On or about 20th February, 1926

Further Sailings Expected on or about Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M/S. “Tongking” 3rd February 3rd March
M/S. “Danmark” 20th February
M/S. “Asia” 10th March
M/S. “Java” 20th April

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BOSTON & NEW YORK
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S.S. "COMERIC" ... via Suez Canal ... 27th February

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 S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal ... 23rd Jan. "
 S.S. "OANFA" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th Feb. "
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Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"LAHORE"	5,252	21st Jan. 4 p.m.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KHYBER"	9,114	23rd Jan. Noon	Mars., Casablanca, London & Antwerp.
"ALIPORE"	5,273	1st Feb.	Singapore & Bombay.
"DELTA"	8,057	4th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo, and B'bay.
"MALWA"	10,941	6th Feb.	Marseilles and London.
"MIRZAPUR"	9,715	16th Feb.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KARMALA"	9,089	20th Feb.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	6th Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	9,885	13th Mar.	Mars., L'don, A'werp., and Hamburg.
"KHIVA"	9,135	20th Mar.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,918	3rd Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Apr.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	21st Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	1st May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	15th May	Marseilles & London.
"MALWA"	10,941	29th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KHYBER"	9,114	12th June	Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,902	21st June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"DELTA"	8,057	7th July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KARMALA"	9,089	10th July	Marseilles and London.
"RANPURA"	10,555	24th July	Marseilles and London.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pireas, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKADA"	6,949	20th Jan. 1 p.m.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"SANTHIA"	8,501	9th Feb.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,005	19th Feb.	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	26th Feb.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	10th Mar.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Feb.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island.
"TANDA"	6,958	3rd Mar.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Apr.	and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th May	
"TANDA"	6,958	2nd June	
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th July	

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolamougan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

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 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
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 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"KARMALA"	9,123	23rd Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,005	26th Jan.	Kobe & Osaka.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	2nd Feb.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	6th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	9,885	6th Feb.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,958	6th Feb.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	17th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KHIVA"	9,135	20th Feb.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	6th Mar.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	13th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	13th Mar.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	20th Mar.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd Apr.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Apr.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	18th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th Apr.	do.
"TANDA"	6,958	8th May	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,941	14th May	Shanghai.
"MANTUA"	10,902	28th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,089	11th June	do.
"DELTA"	8,057	11th June	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	9,885	25th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"RANPURA"	10,555	9th July	Shanghai only.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	22nd July	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	5th Aug.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
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 Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
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AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAICHING ... Capt. A. E. Stewart ... Tuesday, 19th Jan., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
 Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAI-NING," "HAIHONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of £30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

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DOUGLAS LARBAIK & CO.

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 19th Jan.	D.L.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"SWANGHAW"	On 19th Jan.	5 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 20th Jan.	11 a.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"TAKING"	On 21st Jan.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 21st Jan.	4 p.m.
ILOILO	"CHINKIANG"	On 22nd Jan.	D.L.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 23rd Jan.	Noon
BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 23rd Jan.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 23rd Jan.	4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 25th Jan.	D.L.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"ANKING"	On 26th Jan.	D.L.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 35.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, Ltd.**S.S. "TAIPING"**

This Vessel will sail hence on her maiden voyage on 22nd January, Noon.

— FOR —
 MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT BANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
 THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND TAIWAN PORTS.

THIS NEW VESSEL IS FITTED WITH THE FINEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
 (Sailings Subject to Alteration.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Telephone: Central 35. Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.**NEW YORK BERTH.**

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "CORBY CASTLE" ... Sails: 25th Jan.

LLOYD, TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
 BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FUMI).
 TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
 GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
 DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE
£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "VENEZIA"	...	Sails 10th Feb.
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	...	Sails 11th Mar.
S.S. "FIUME-L"	...	Sails 11th April

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

M.S. "ESQUILINO"	...	Sails 16th Feb.
S.S. "VENEZIA"	...	Sails 15th Mar.
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	...	Sails 15th April
S.S. "FIUME-L"	...	Sails 15th May

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMVOLOSI"	...	(Sails from Calcutta 31st Jan. 1926)
S.S. "UMSINGA"	...	(Sails from Colombo 12th Feb. 1926)
S.S. "UMSINGA"	...	(Sails from Calcutta 31st Mar. 1926)
S.S. "UMSINGA"	...	(Sails from Colombo 15th April 1926)

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
 Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1030.

Agents.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hkg. and Sailing for S'hai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
AMAZONE ... B	19th Jan. 1926
FONTAINE-BLEAU ... B & A	22nd Feb. "
D'ARTAGNAN ... A	18th Dec. 1925	20th Jan. 1926	16th Feb. "
ANGKOR ... B	1st Jan. 1926	2nd Feb. "	2nd Mar. "
POELOS ... B	15th Jan. "	17th Feb. "	16th Mar. "
ANDRE LEBON ... A	29th Jan. "	3rd Mar. "	3th Mar. "
PAUL LECAT ... A	12th Feb. "	17th Mar. "	13th Apr. "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
 A Class 1st Class ... £ 85. 0d. Od. B Class 1st Class ... £ 83. 0s. Od.
 2nd " " " 2 65. 0d. Od. 2nd " " " 2 60. 0s. Od.

Through Tickets to London and Leaving Towns of Europe.
 Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.
LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats)
 loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP

S.S. "SI KIANG" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive on the 21st January, 1926.
 Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

Telephone: Central 740.

3, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

NOTICE

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SERVICES, which offer speedy and efficient means of communication, are established between HONGKONG and SHIPS at SEA, FREEMAN, INDO-CHINA, the PROVINCE of YUNNAN, and MACAO.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the RADIO COUNTESS in the MAIN HALL of the G.P.O., and at the RADIO TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 3rd floor, GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The RADIO TELEGRAPH OFFICE is always open for the reception and transmission of the Radio Telegrams and for reporting vessels passing WAGLAN and GAP ROCK LIGHTHOUSES.

Firms or persons who have placed standing orders with the Radio Telegraph Office for services of vessels passing the WAGLAN and GAP ROCK LIGHTHOUSES, are requested to send revised lists of vessels of which they are the owners, or agents, to the Office-in-Charge as early as possible.

RADIO TELEGRAPH CODE ADDRESSES FOR THE YEAR 1926 should be registered at the Radio Telegraph Office, 3rd Floor, Government Building without delay. Forms may be obtained on application.

Radio Traffic with Canton and Swatow is suspended until further notice.

Intercept Radio Telegrams are subject to delay.

Messages in Code must have name of Code used indicated in text.

Detachable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Madison	19th Jan.
JAPAN	Atsuta Maru	19th Jan.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Shingo Maru	19th Jan.
SHANGHAI	Cheng	19th Jan.
SAIGON	D'Aragnan	19th Jan.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Cleveland	20th Jan.
SAIGON	Sunwa Maru	20th Jan.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Chang	20th Jan.
JAPAN	Atsuta Maru	20th Jan.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Adams	1st Feb.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Siberia Maru	1st Feb.
AUSTRALIA AND MANILA	Tanda	5th Feb.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Straits	Hamburg Maru	Tuesday, 19th, 10.30 a.m.
Manila	Yangtze	Noon
Amoy & Poochow	Hut Owing	Noon
Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 19th Feb.	Amazon	Reg. Letters 1.30 p.m.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong	Song Bo	1.00 p.m.
Amoy	Kwangchow	3.30 p.m.
Formosa	Ukong	5.00 p.m.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 21st Jan.	Atsuta Maru	Reg. Letters 8.45 a.m.
Swatow	Sunwa Maru	9.00 a.m.
Straits and Calcutta	Takada	Parcels 10.00 a.m.
Japan	Rakuyo Maru	Letters 10.30 a.m.
Straits and Calcutta	Koo Sang	Noon
Shanghai, Japan & EUROPE via Siberia (letters & postcards specially superscribed "via Siberia" only)	L'Aragnan	1.00 p.m.
Manila	Pres. Madison	3.30 p.m.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Taming	Thursday, 21st, 8.30 a.m.
Straits	Lahors	8.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., G.S., America & EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 21st Feb.	Emp. of Canada	Reg. Letters 4.15 p.m.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Is., 2nd Feb.	Taiiping	Parcels Reg. 22nd, 5.00 p.m.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Takyo Maru	8.30 a.m.
Manila	Pres. Cleveland	1.30 p.m.
Hilo	Ohinkang	5.00 p.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

January 18th, 1926.	
On London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	9/4 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	9/4 9/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	9/4 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	9/5 9/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	9/5 11/16
On Paris—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1550
Credit, 4 months' sight	1610
On New York—	
Bank Bills, on demand	57 1/2
Credit, at 30 days' sight	59 1/2
On Bombay—	
Telegraphic Transfer	156 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	156 1/2
On Calcutta—	
Telegraphic Transfer	156 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	156 1/2
On Shanghai—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On Yokohama—On demand	130 1/2
On Manila—On demand	115 1/2
On Singapore—On demand	101 1/2
On Batavia—On demand	142
On Haiphong—On demand	nom.
On Saigon—On demand	nom.
On Bangkok—On demand	78 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	\$8.20
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per oz.	—
BANK SILVER, per oz.	\$1 13/16

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital	\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up	\$30,000,000
Reserve Funds:	
Sterling	\$4,500,000
Silver	\$25,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$20,000,000

Court of Directors:
 G. M. Young, Esq., Chairman.
 H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
 D. G. M. Bernard, Esq., Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.
 W. H. Bell, Esq., W. L. Patterson, Esq.
 A. H. Compton, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, J. G. Weal, Esq.

Chief Manager:
 A. H. Barlow, Esq.
 Manager: Shanghai—G. H. Stitt, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local CURRENCY and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
 Hongkong, 18th May, 1925. [25]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at CURRENT RATES.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
 A. H. BARLOW,
 Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 7th January, 1925. [2]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	£4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, April 16th, 1925. [30]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office: 28, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital—Fr.	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital—Fr.	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund—Fr.	59,387,233.54

BRANCHES:
 Bangkok, Hanoi, Pondicherry
 Batavia, Hongkong, Saigon
 Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai
 Djibouti, Nanning, Singapore
 Fort Bayard, Papeete, Tientsin
 Haiphong, Peking, Yunnan
 Hankow, Poon-Pen

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England; Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

A. LECOT,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [32]



THACKERAY KNEW!

IN "THE VIRGINIANS" HE WROTE—

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better brand than the 'Three Castles'"

Three Castles
 The Cigarette with the Pedigree



Sold by all High-Class Tobacconists.

The advertisement is taken by the British-American Tobacco Co., China Ltd.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Fund	£1,300,000

BANKERS:
 THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:
 Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Batavia, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Bombay, Howrah, New York, Simla, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Singapore, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Sourabaya, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Malay).

HONGKONG BRANCHES:
 Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

J. B. ROSS,
 Acting Manager.
 7, Queen's Road Central,
 Hongkong, April 17th, 1925. [29]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE

POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.

(Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

HEAD OFFICE:
 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital	Fr. 20,000,000
Reserves	Fr. 11,180,000
Special Working Capital	Fr. 50,000,000

BRANCHES:
 Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton, Hongkong.

BANKERS:
 France: Société Générale, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, London: Midland Bank, Ltd., New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Correspondents throughout the World.

A. ROLLIN,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1925.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

(TAIWAN GINKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 45,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 39,375,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
 JAPAN: Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, FORMOSA: Giran, Keel, Karsok, Keelung, Makung, Nantow, Shingchi, Pailin, Tainan, Patao, Tamsui, Tuyen, Aka, Fintan, CHINA: Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Poochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS: Hongkong, Singapore, Sourabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:
 LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARB'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres on the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.

T. TAKAGI,
 Manager,
 HONGKONG BRANCH,
 3, Des Voeux Road, Central,
 Hongkong, 1st Decemb. 1925. [27]

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

Established 1912.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,078,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	\$ 700,000

BRANCHES: CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SWATOW, BANCOCK, NEW YORK and SAN FRANCISCO.

Correspondents in all principal cities of the World.

LONDON BANKERS—THE LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Deposit Boxes to let.

LOOK POONG SHAN,
 Chief Manager.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1925.
 With Index. Price—\$7.50.
 On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

Printed and Published by OLIVER THOMAS BEECHERMAN for the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 1A, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, W.C.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	860,000,000.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL	18,780,200.00
RESERVE FUND	8,844,398.60

Head Office: PEKING.
 Hongkong Branch: 4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers: THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

New York Bankers: THE EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION, THE LIVING BANK-COLUMBIA TRUST CO.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on Approved Securities. Special facilities for domestic exchange.

TSUYEE PEI,
 Manager.
 HONGKONG, January 16th, 1926. [38]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL

MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).

Established 1824.
 Hongkong Branch established 1899.

Authorized Capital	Gulden 150,000,000
Paid-up Capital	60,000,000
Reserve Fund	20,838,870
Special Reserve	22,880,330

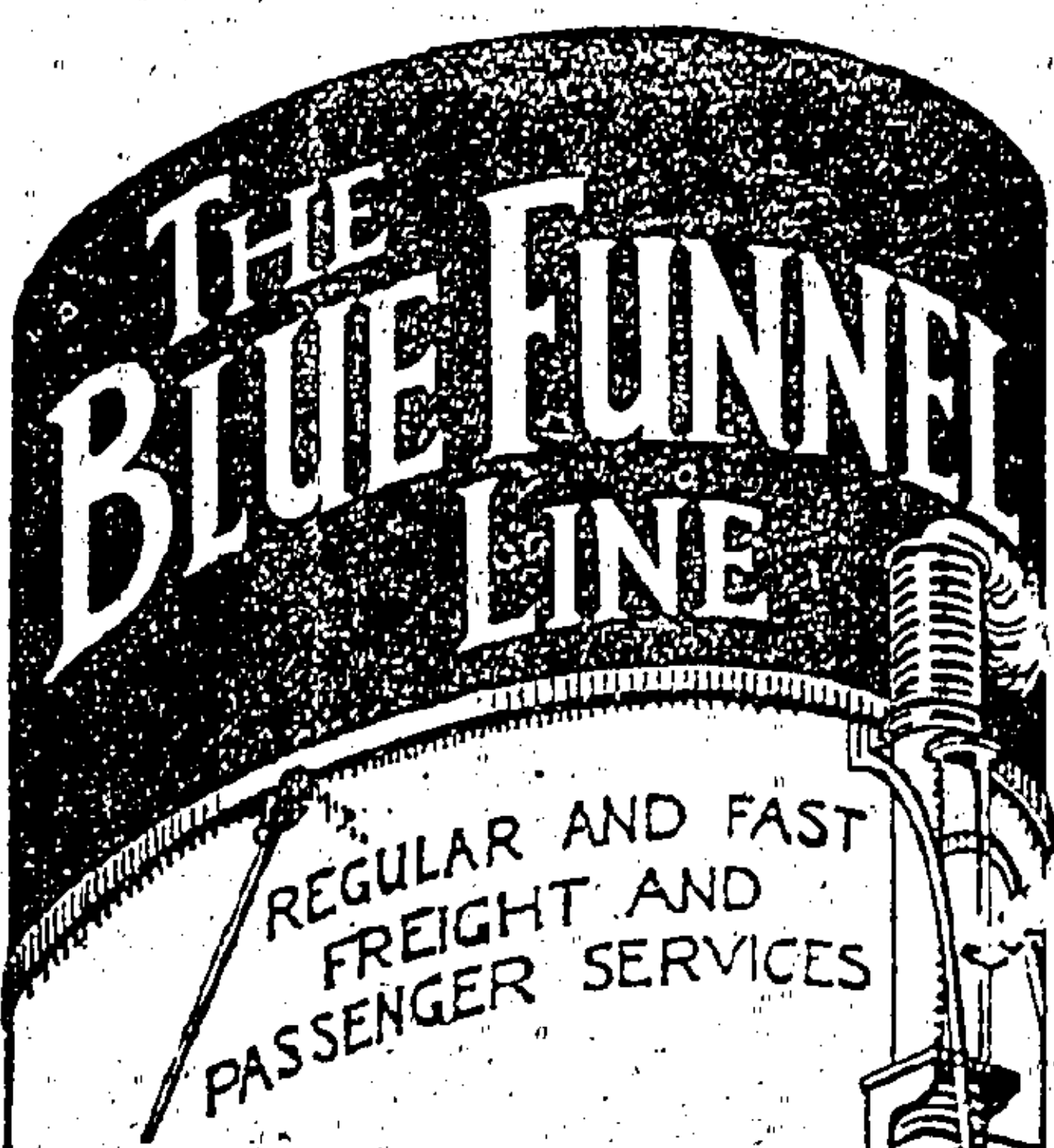
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
 Eastern Head Office: BATAVIA.

BRANCHES: Batavia, Bandoeng, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djember, Djokjakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Kota Radja, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pecalangan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabala, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden.

LONDON BANKERS: NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

Correspondents all over the World.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
 M. J. HERSCHELE,
 Agent.



LONDON SERVICE.

"DARDANUS" 28th Jan. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
 "BUMARUS" 9th Feb. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
 "ANTHEDON" 23rd Feb. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
 "HECTOR" 8th Mar. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"LAOMEDON" 4th Feb. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
 "ANTIOCHUS" 20th Feb. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
 "PELUS" 5th Mar. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
 "TELEMACHUS" 9th Mar. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA).
 "PHILOCTETES" 27th Jan. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
 "TYNDAROS" 17th Feb. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"YANGTZE" 19th Jan. New York, Boston & Baltimore.
 "DANFA" 7th Feb. Boston, New York & Baltimore.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"HECTOR" 3rd Mar. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
 "BARPEDON" 7th April. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
 "PATROCLUS" 5th May. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
 "ANTENOR" 2nd June. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
 "HECTOR" 14th July. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to—

Butterfield & Swire.

Agents.

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